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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

ENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HE SENATE PASSES THE LICENSE BILL.

e House Does Not Concur, and a Conference Committee is Appointed.

e Conference Committee Agree to the Report Which the House Will Not Accept.

w County Bill in Conference Committee.

SENATE.

ecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 16, 1875.

After numerous efforts to amend, alling, the act to repeal an act to permit voters of this Commonwealth to vote ry three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, sed finally—32 to 16.

he House non-concurred in the Senate endments, and the Senate insisted upon m. President Latta appointed Messrs. oper, Heilman and Clark as the Conferce Committee.

Mr. Rutan insisted that Messrs. Heilman l Clark were against the bill as it stood, l that the committee should be taken m the majority. He moved that the mittee consist of Messrs. Cooper, Jones l Playford.

Mr. Yerkes moved to amend by making consist of Messrs. Jones, McClellan and mentrout. Lost.

Mr. Rutan's motion was adopted—29 13.

he following passed finally:

House bill, Supplement to an act to pro- e for the destruction and to prevent the reading of Canada thistles.

House bill to repeal an act to allow the ers of the borough of Coatesville, county of Chester, to vote on the question of nting licenses to sell intoxicating uors.

House bill to provide for appeals in cases ere the county commissioners and ditors have failed or shall hereafter fail ix the compensation of county treas- rs, and to repeal an act relating to county treasurers, approved the 18th day of ril, in regard to the compensation of nty treasurers.

bill to extend the time for the completn of railroads under the general law.

he following (all House bills), passed ond reading:

a supplement to an act to regulate the ner of increasing the indebtedness of nicipalities, to provide for the redemp- n of the same, and to impose penalties the illegal increase thereof, approved 20th day of April, A. D. 1874, amend- the sixth section thereof.

oint resolution providing for the payt of the expenses of serving writ of ction to fill vacancy in the district comed of the county of Berks.

oint resolution providing for the payt of the expenses of serving writ of ction to fill vacancy in the third district Philadelphia.

oint resolution providing for the payt of the expenses of serving writ of ction to fill vacancy in the district comed of the county of Centre.

n act to provide for the settlement of claim of Emanuel Peters.

n act to provide for the current exses of the Board of Public Charities.

n act making an appropriation for pans and gratuities.

oint resolution providing for the printof additional copies of the reports of Board of Commissioners of the Geoical Survey of Pennsylvania.

n act to provide for the expenses reed by an act, entitled "An act to prothe for the continuance of the education maintenance of the destitute orphans the deceased soldiers and sailors, and titute children of permanently disabled fiers and sailors of the State," approved ril 9, 1867.

oint resolution providing for the payt of expenses of serving writ of electo fill vacancy in the district composed county of Armstrong.

oint resolution providing for the payt of expenses of serving writ of electo fill the vacancy in the district comed of the county of Washington.

n act to provide for the publication tenth volume of the transactions of the te Agricultural Society.

n act to reimburse W. G. Taylor, perintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans hool at Philipsburg, Beaver county, Pa., clothing, transportation and funeral exses of soldiers' orphans.

n act in relation to the payment of the ts and expenses of the division of elecn districts.

further supplement to an act to estabh a system of free banking in Pennsylvnia, and to secure the public against loss n insolvent banks, approved March 31, 3.

n act authorizing and regulating the king of local appropriations to schools monly known as homes for friendless ldren.

Senate insisted on its amendments he New County bill, and the following mittee of Conference was appointed: ssrs. Anderson, Strang and Rockwell.

HOUSE.

the morning session the following ate bills passed finally:

n act relative to days of grace on negole paper.

n act to declare the trustees of the Genl Assembly of the Presbyterian Church the United States of America to be the al successors of "the trustees of the sbyterian House," and to authorize the er corporation to transfer the property by them to the former.

supplement to an act relating to writs *quo warranto*, approved June 14, 1836, horizing writs of *quo warranto* in certases.

n act to provide for the election and apintment or trustees for the State normal ools and to further regulate their manement.

supplement to an act, approved the 1st of May, A. D. 1874, entitled "An act to end and consolidate the several acts reing to game and game fish."

supplement to an act to authorize the nation and regulation of railroad corations, approved April 4, A. D. 1868.

n act to provide for and furnishing the iper for the *Legislative Record*.

n act to permit postage stamps to be isd to the Lieutenant Governor.

n act to reimburse A. H. Waters, Suendent of the Soldiers' Orphan ool at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., clothing and funeral expenses of solrs' orphans.

he House met at three o'clock. The ir afternoon session was occupied in ling and passing Senate bills on second ling.

he Committee of Conference on the bill ovide for the ordinary expenses of the ecutive, Legislative and Judicial Detments of the Commonwealth, interest the public debt and for common schools the year A. D. 1875, made a report, ch was adopted—yeas 147, nays 8.

he Local Option Repeal bill, with Senas Cooper's amendments, was read and ussed. On a strict party vote the endments were non-concurred in—yeas nays 133.

he Speaker appointed, as the Conferce Committee, Messrs. Toner, Petroff and ?. Large.

t six o'clock the House adjourned.

he House met again at half-past seven, l consumed the calendar of bills on sec- reading, all of which were Senate bills l passed second reading.

n accordance with a resolution adopted, House remained in session till twelve ock, considering the same.

ater.—At one o'clock to-night the Conence Committee of the two Houses, on per's amendment to the License bill eed to a report, which will be submitin the morning. The report will re- e license fees from $1,000 to $700 for the t class; from $600 to $400 for the second ss; from $300 to $200 for the third class; m $200 to $100 for the fourth class; m $100 to $60 for the fifth class; and pros that there shall be no license less n $50.

he committee has also agreed that the es and penalties shall be paid to city county treasurries, in place of inforand school directors. In cities, borghs, township and counties where local ion now exists, it will not be interfered h till the expiration of the time for ch it was voted for. With this excepn, the bill prohibits local option.

he subject will assume the shape of a ty measure, and the House will unubtedly reject the bill with all its endments.

Pittston Bridge Swept Away.

ORANTON, March 16.—The magnificent dge spanning the Susquehanna river at ston, was swept away by the flood toght, about ten minutes after the passen- r train, with its living freight, had ssed over it. The river is rising rapidly, d huge slabs of ice are coming down th the swift tide, thick and fast. Fears entertained that the two passenger dges lower down the river will be torn ay.

The Spanish Minister yesterday presented to the President the autograph letter of ng Alfonso.

TILTON-BEECHER.

SEVERAL WITNESSES TO CONFIRM MOULTON.

Assistant Pastor Halliday on the Stand.

Testimony of the Man who Drove Tilton and Woodhull to Coney Island.

NEW YORK, March 16.—At the Tilton-Beecher trial this afternoon, ex-Judge Fullerton, of counsel for the plaintiff, was present and expressed himself fully recovered from his recent indisposition. Mr. Shearman, of counsel for defendant, entered, accompanied by Bessie Turner and another woman. Mr. Beecher and wife occupied their usual places. Mrs. Tilton was absent.

Reuben W. Ropes, Abner N. Davis, John W. Mason, Charles H. Caldwell, Edward M. Biden and William W. Barbour were successively called and testified that Moulton had denied the scandalous charges against Beecher.

Mr. Beach rose and said that it was not necessary to call so many witnesses, as Mr. Moulton did not deny having used these expressions, and he thought this course was improper. Judge Neilson suggested that Mr. Shearman should limit his witnesses, which he promised to do.

Thomas M. Cook was the next witness. He testified: I reside in Detroit, and am a journalist. In 1871 I was connected with the New York *Sun*, and became acquainted with Theodore Tilton in that year. I also became acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull and her sister about that time. Before I know Tilton I was sent to their residence in Thirty-eighth street, New York, on the 8th of June of that year, to interview them. I visited them during the next few months on business, both at their house and at their office in Broad street. Mrs. Woodhull introduced me to Tilton at their office. I afterward had a conversation with Tilton, in which he spoke very highly, and was eulogistic of Mrs. Woodhull. He pronounced her a very remarkable woman, but I do not remember whether he said anything about her purity; this was either in her office or while walking down street. I often met Tilton during that summer and fall at her house and office. I went to Mrs. Woodhull's house then about two or three times in a week, generally in the evening. I think I met Tilton there about half a dozen times, frequently took lunch with Mrs. Woodhull at her office in Broad street, as did Tilton sometimes. His visits there extended during the entire summer. When I visited Mrs. Woodhull's house I was generally in the parlor. I remember on several occasions of Tilton calling to me from up stairs and telling me not to go, as he wanted to see me. This was about midnight. We left the house on several occasions together. I remember that on several occasions when I left the house, Tilton remained there; it was then perhaps after nine or ten o'clock, possibly eleven or twelve. Tilton and I had on one occasion a conversation about the method of reporting interviews for the newspapers. There were then present Col. Blood, Stephen Pearl Andrews and Mrs. Woodhull.

Tilton was not present when the conversation opened, but he was sent for by Mrs. Woodhull and then he came in. The conversation then turned on an interview with Mrs. Woodhull, which I was preparing to publish. In November, 1871, the day of the Steinway Hall meeting, I had a conversation with Mrs. Woodhull; Mr. Tilton came in shortly afterward. Mr. Tilton came in a carriage to the door and Mrs. Woodhull prepared herself and drove away with him. On the day after I again saw Mrs. Woodhull at her office, and had a conversation with her. I had an interview with Mrs. Woodhull, at which Tilton was present, and the name of Beecher was mentioned, as referred to in previous conversations. Mrs. Woodhull urged me to write up the Beecher scandal. I said to her that if I should attempt to write up such a story on the representations of a third party, I would involve my paper in a flood of libel suits. She said there was no need to take it from third parties, as Theodore Tilton had all the letters and papers connected with it. She said that it would take the roof off Plymouth church, shake Brooklyn to its foundations and revolutionize modern society; that my paper would be glad to get hold of such a story. I told her I did not intend to do anything with it. When I refused to write this article for the general market, they urged me to write it for *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*. At all of these interviews, where this subject came up, Tilton, I believe, was present. I was asked and urged, I think, by Mrs. Woodhull and Tilton to write it up for *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*. I told him I might take a position on the *Golden Age* weekly. I was to write up local sensations for these papers, and my salary was to be paid by both.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fullerton—My residence is in Detroit. I bought a newspaper out there and am now winding up the business connected with it. It is called the Detroit *Union*. When I left Pennsylvania I went to Detroit, and when I was in Brooklyn I was connected with the *Sun*. I was a writer on the *Sun* and was paid by the piece. For three months I was on a salary. I never was discharged from the *Sun* for writing libelous articles for it. I wrote sensational articles and was at liberty to sell them to any paper I pleased. I first went to Detroit in 1860, where I taught school for two years. I was then engaged in selling books and kept a book store, but it failed in the business. After the war broke out I was an army correspondent for the New York *Herald*, and after the war remained in its employ three or four years. I was then special agent in the Postoffice Department for a short time. Afterwards I was inspector of customs at the New York Custom House, and when I was removed I went into the employ of the *Sun*. I have corresponded with Mr. Shearman about this matter. I think before the Investigating Committee began its labors, when I saw the statement in the papers from Tilton, I wrote to Shearman. The second week of the trial I came here and had interviews with Mr. Shearman. I returned to Detroit since, and was paid one hundred dollars for my expenses. My hotel bill was about thirty dollars, my fare twenty-five dollars, and the remainder was spent in incidental expenses. This one hundred dollars was given to me in two items, and for my expenses.

After recess Mr. Cook resumed the stand and his cross-examination continued. He testified: I drew another fifty dollars from Mr. Shearman to come down on this trip. I left Detroit, on the last trip, a week ago last Wednesday. I did not write the McCue libel for the *Sun*. The libel was in the heading of the article, but the article itself was not libelous. A portion of this article was written by me. My leaving the *Sun* was not in any way connected with the writing of this article. The first time I spoke to Mrs. Woodhull was on the 8th of June, 1871, at her residence in Thirty-eighth street, New York. I did not know Theodore Tilton then, except by sight. I became acquainted with him and was introduced to him a day or two after, at the office of Mrs. Woodhull. She introduced me to him. I went the first time to ascertain some facts about the death of her brother-in-law, Dr. Sparr. I was asked to make acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull for the purposes of information, by Mr. Dana, of the *Sun*, and also by Mr. Cumming. I saw Tilton several times before I was introduced to him. I saw him nearly almost daily up to time of the Steinway Hall meeting. I was there almost daily to follow out the instructions given me. Sometimes he would go into the inner room, and at other times he would hold conversation with the ladies. Miss Claflin was sometimes there, and also Col. Blood. I think that Tilton held private conversations with Mrs. Woodhull in the inner room, because the door was closed. I think I met Tilton at Mrs. Woodhull's house about a dozen times in the summer and fall of 1871. I was upstairs in that house once, but do not remember being in a room there once. I never remember being in Col. Blood's library up stairs. I could not swear I met him there more than half a dozen times. I cannot say when I had the first conversation with him there. I was absent from New York in 1871, I think in September, less than two weeks, in Tioga county. The conversation after the Steinway Hall meeting was in Mrs. Woodhull's office, in Broad street, about five or six days after the meeting, and not a fortnight. I am not aware that Theodore Tilton left the city the day after the Steinway Hall meeting, but will swear that he was present at that interview. Mrs. Woodhull and Colonel Blood were present at that interview. I am quite sure the conversation took place in the fall of 1871, about the publication of the Tilton story. It was before the Woodhull publication. I never applied to Tilton for employment on the *Golden Age*; he was the original proposer of it. When I went to Mrs. Woodhull's I never took any person with me that I remember. I took my own child there once; it was about nine or ten years old. I remained about an hour, and do not remember if I took any person there. I saw Mrs. Woodhull last, two weeks ago last Thursday, in Detroit. She sent for me, and I went to her house and had an interview with her. This was after Mr. Shearman had written to me, and I only saw her that evening. I am not sure that Mr. Shearman wrote offering to send for me. I have received letters from Mr. Hill since I was here before. I had interviews with him and Mr. Tracy while I was here before. I did not know Mrs. Woodhull was at Detroit until she sent a note.

Re-direct examination—What I meant by writing sensational articles, was something that the public were interested in. Working by piece-work on a paper is considered preferable, and was more profitable to reporters than working on a salary.

John Gallagher was next called. He testified: I reside at No. 60 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn. I know Theodore Tilton, and have known him ever since I was in the livery stable business. I was employed by Tilton at one time to take him to Coney Island, in the latter part of the summer of 1871. There was a lady with him. Mr. Tilton took the carriage from his own house; the lady was there with him. On our arrival at Coney Island they left the carriage to go to bathe. They went a little ways from me and came back and Tilton said they were going to bathe, and both gave me their gold watches. I could not see them bathe. They were away about an hour, but I did not look to see if there was an appearance of their having bathed. They took back their watches and I drove them to Tilton's house, which he entered, the lady remaining in the carriage. On their way to Coney Island Tilton had a roll of papers, I could not say how many. When Tilton returned from his house I drove them to Remsen street, between Hicks street and the river, about dark. Tilton told me I might go home and return at twelve o'clock. They went into the house and I came back at that hour, with a close carriage, and took them to New York—I think to Thirty-eighth street. Tilton got out and went into the house with the lady. I think Tilton got into the carriage again and I drove him home.

The witness was here handed a photograph of Mrs. Woodhull, and said he thought this was the same lady who was with Tilton on that occasion.

The prosecution waived a cross-examination of this witness.

Mr. Shearman then called Samuel P. Halliday, who testified: I reside at 69 Hicks street, Brooklyn; am a clergyman and at present am Mr. Beecher's assistant; have assisted him about five years. My first office in the church was as a member of the Examining Committee, and subsequently one of the deacons. I was also Clerk of the Church. I was introduced to Beecher sixteen or seventeen years ago. My acquaintance with Tilton is very limited; I never knew him to speak to him until about five years ago. I think I met him first, to speak to, at a Sunday school party given by Captain Duncan. I was about five years connected with the Five Points House of Industry, but before that I was connected with the Home for the Friendless. I remember the publication of the Woodhull scandal in 1872. I first saw a copy of it on the 28th of October. I saw Beecher on that day. Before I saw this publication, or heard of it, Beecher spoke to me about this scandal. I called a meeting of a few of the members of the church that evening, among them Messrs. Bell, White, Hill, Hawkins and Oakley. I am acquainted with Mrs. Moulton, wife of Francis D. Moulton, but not intimately. I think I met her in the spring of 1872. It was a simple pastoral call. My attention was directed to Beecher's portrait by Mrs. Moulton, while we were talking about the affairs of the church. I had a subsequent interview with her on a Wednesday evening, the 29th or 30th of October, 1872, the last Wednesday, I think, in the month. It was on the morning after the meeting of the church members. Mrs. Moulton received me at the door. I spoke to her on the subject of the Woodhull scandal. I think I asked her what it meant, or why her name was connected with it. I think she said she did not know why her name was used in connection with the story. She said Beecher was her pastor, and she believed in him. I saw Mrs. Moulton several times subsequent to this period at Plymouth church. I think I saw her six times. She stood at the side of the platform, and on each occasion, after service, she shook hands with Beecher and myself.

Some questions were put to the witness with regard to the action of Plymouth church on matter of this scandal, which were objected to by the prosecution and caused a series of arguments between counsel, in one of which Mr. Beach said: Why this other side attempted to introduce the actions of these underlings of the church.

"Underlings?" repeated Mr. Evarts. "Yes," said Mr. Beach, "underlings, I repeat, using the word not as an offensive term—for it is rather a compliment to be an underling to the greatest man on the face of the earth." [Laughter, mingled with applause.]

Judge Neilson ruled that defendant's counsel might bring his case on, in the morning, the church records showing the contemplated action of the church members, but that evidence of it could not be introduced by conversations.

The court adjourned.

CLEVELAND.

Powder Explosion Five Miles from the City—Three Men Killed—Alarm of the Citizens—Damage to Property.

CLEVELAND, March 16.—The Austin Powder Company's mills, located near the canal, five miles south of this city, blew up this afternoon with a series of terrific explosions. The works, which are composed of ten or twelve buildings, were completely demolished, large fragments of timber and heavy machinery being thrown a considerable distance. There were eight or ten men at work in and about the mills at the time of the explosion, three of whom were killed, the rest escaping with a few slight bruises. The names of the killed are: Fred. Putnam, aged thirty-three (leaves a wife and two children); David Lamson, aged forty (leaves a wife and four children); August Radcliffe, aged forty-five, unmarried. The two magazines, in which is stored a large quantity of powder, are situated about forty and eighty rods from the nearest exploded mill, and did not explode, although the roof and wall of the nearest was badly torn by the concussion. The loss to the powder company cannot now be estimated, but will be heavy. The buildings, with the exception of the engine house, were of little value. The extent of damage to the machinery is not known. The cause of the explosion will probably never be known, as the man at the coining mill, where the first explosion occurred, was killed. In the immediate neighborhood of the explosion houses were badly damaged, windows being broken and plastering torn off. In the city the wildest excitement prevailed, many thinking the detonations caused by an earthquake. Houses rocked and shook, people rushed into the streets and homes became frightened, according to the alarm by their plunging. Much damage to windows was done. The large plate glass fronts in Ryder's photograph rooms, Baldwin's dry goods store, new City Hall, Cushing's block, Standard block and several other places were shattered. The damage in the city is estimated at from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. An explosion occurred at these powder mills three years ago, but little damage was done to property, except that owned by the powder company.

Indiana Editors Going South.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 16.—The Indiana Editorial Association assembled in this city yesterday, and left this morning on an excursion through the South. The party consists of about seventy-five editors, many of them accompanied by their ladies, nearly every paper of prominence in the State being represented. The trip will include stops at Memphis, Little Rock, Jackson, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Nashville, Evansville, and many other points of interest. A Gulf ride and an excursion up the country from Tallahassee are included in the programme.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Full Returns of State Election.

CONCORD, March 16.—The full vote of the State is now in, and foots up as follows:

Governor—Cheney, 39,285; Sheets, 39,163; White 754; total vote, 79,202; Cheney over Roberts, 122.

Congressmen—First district, Whitehouse, Republican, 13,619; Jones, Democrat, 13,604; scattering, 526; Jones' plurality, 385.

Second district—Pike, Republican, 12,936; Bell, Democrat, 13,083; scattering, 202; Bell's plurality, 147.

Third district—Blair, Republican, 12,388; Kent, Democrat, 12,131; scattering, 163; Blair's plurality, 207.

Reduced Rates for West-Bound Freight.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The trunk lines from New York to Chicago have reduced freight rates on West-bound freight as follows: On first-class, from one dollar to seventy-five cents; second class, from ninety to seventy cents; third class, from seventy-five to sixty cents; fourth class, from sixty to forty-five cents; special, from forty-five to thirty cents. Coffee, sugar and molasses go for thirty cents. Western and other roads, to protect themselves, have adopted arbitrary rates, instead of pro-rating, as heretofore. The points from which arbitrary rates are adopted are Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Toledo, Ft. Wayne and Logansport.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, March 16.—In the Senate, bills were passed to require clerks of common pleas courts to keep a motion docket; to authorize the granting of new trials of cases where a verdict has been obtained by false testimony; to authorize county commissioners to establish free turnpikes; to provide for holding inquests of lunacy after the conviction and sentence of a prisoner.

In the House a bill was passed to extend the provisions of the lien laws to those who build railroads. A bill was introduced to provide for issuing certificates to teachers in country districts for two, three and five years.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY

Its Advantages to the United States.

RUMORED CABINET CHANGES DENIED.

Nominations of Pardee and Kinsman for United States Judgeships.

PITTSBURGH PENSION AGENT RENOMINATED.

New Rate of Postage on Transient Newspapers to be Imposed April 1st.

Pinchback's Case Postponed till Next December.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1875.

Nominations of Pardee and Kinsman.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, notwithstanding much opposition from Senator West and others, has reported favorably the nomination of Don Pardee as United States Judge for Louisiana. The committee has reported unfavorably the nomination of J. D. Kinsman as United States Judge for the Western district of Arkansas.

The Hawaiian Treaty.

The principal argument which will be made in executive session in support of the ratification of the Hawaiian treaty, will be that the commercial advantages are great and important, and that the geographical location is such that, with American interests fostered on the islands, we will hold the key to commercial ascendancy on the Pacific. The important amendments to the treaty, conceded by the Hawaiian Government, were those inserted by any further concessions on our part. Their agreement not to lease or dispose of any port to any other power, virtually establishes the will and independency of our Government on the islands.

The Rumored Cabinet Changes.

It is ascertained from the very highest authority that, as far as known here, neither Secretary Fish nor Attorney General Williams will retire from the Cabinet, as recently fabricated by a newsless correspondent.

Postage on Transient Newspapers.

In order to afford the people in all parts of the country to become familiar with the new postage on transient newspapers, the postmaster-general has determined to suspend the operation of the law in this particular until the first of April, when he will rigidly enforce it. All newspapers thereafter will be destined unsatisfactorily to the public, and the above effect will be issued by the Postmaster General to postmasters. This action of the Postmaster General is absolutely necessary to prevent the loading of the postoffices with insufficiently paid newspapers. The department is still in receipt of complaints of this embarrassment.

A Pinchback Resolution.

James McGregor was lately renominated to the Senate to be Pension Agent at Pittsburgh, and confirmed without a reference.

The Pinchback Resolution Postponed.

The Senate was all day engaged on the Pinchback debate, and an evening session was ordered for the purpose of considering it. The galleries were crowded at night with spectators drawn together in anticipation of a speech from Andrew Johnson, but in this respect were doomed to disappointment. After the closing speech of Senator Morton, Mr. Howe, willing to risk a vote, moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution till the second Tuesday of December next. The motion was carried by yeas and Pinchback goes over till the winter campaign.

Postal Intelligence.

The following postal changes were made during the week ending March 13, 1875, in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia:

PENNSYLVANIA—*Postoffices Established*—March 8, Seven Stars, Cumberland county, route 3,276, William Raker, postmaster; March 12, East Berkley, Berks county, route 2,494, Jeremiah Mengel, postmaster.

To be Separating Offices after April 1, 1875—Bloomsburg and Mount Union.

Offices Re-established March 9—Hardy, Luzerne county, special, Casper Oberdorfer, postmaster.

Postmasters appointed—March 8, 1875—Rowland R. Metcalf, at Askam, Luzerne county, vice Sarah Newman, resigned; March 9, Mrs. Jane P. Campbell at Tallmanville, Wayne county, vice G. W. Leech, resigned; Peter Helfrick at Plattville, Cambria county, vice J. P. Holland, resigned; John Riley at Eldorado, Blair county, vice C. J. Mann, resigned; Mrs. Almira L. Stookey at West Nanticoke, Luzerne county, vice C. L. Stookey, resigned; George W. Phillips at Sheshequin, Bradford county, vice R. Gore, removed; James Mather at Ulster, Bradford county, vice J. S. Smith, removed; Frank G. Haviland, Tioga county, vice J. G. Parkhurst, removed; March 12, Joseph G. Wess at Kembleville, Chester county, vice M. A. Booth, resigned.

Sites Changed—March 9—Volant, Lawrence county, to station, and appoint William Graham, vice J. Rice, superseded.

Letter Carrier Discharged—March 8, 1875, James H. Marshall, at Lancaster.

OHIO—*Postmasters Appointed*—March 8: Lewis Terwilliger, Kinderhook, Pickaway county, vice Palmer Lowe, resigned; George B. Martin, Alfred, Meigs county, vice David Sesson, resigned; John J. Garn at Millersville, Sandusky county, vice Peter Miller, resigned; Charles T. Engle, Hilliard, Franklin county, vice Jacob Keffer, resigned; Abner Lard at Ostrander, Delaware county, vice W. C. Winget, resigned; March 9, J. C. Hays at South Bolton, Mallett county, vice O'Shaughnessey, resigned; March 11, Hendrix McKee at New Guilford, Cosnocton county, vice Amos Dillon, resigned; March 12, William Beckwith, Lockville, Fairfield county, vice Ernest Becker, resigned.

Letter Carriers Appointed—March 11, W. H. Morris, at Cleveland, vice Albert H. Boomer, removed.

March 13, Cleveland—Increase of pay to Orlando Glover, John F. Merguson, Thos. C. Platt, James K. Penn, John H. H. Conlin, Thomas Jones, Isadore Nusbaum, Joseph Phillipson and Wesley P. Stevens, to $700 each, from October 1, 1874; William Smith $700, from November 6, 1874.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Offices Established*—March 12—*Postoffice Established*—Wolf Run, Marshall county, special; Francis Taylor, postmaster. March 12—Pike City, Putnam county, route 4,136; Samuel T. Alexander, postmaster.

Re-established—March 12, Harmony, Mason county, route 4,136, M. C. Scott, postmaster.

Postmasters Appointed—March 8, 1875—Robert Van Gossen, Sleepy Creek Branch, Morgan Creek, West Virginia, vice Jefferson Brown; March 9, R. R. Vaughn, Keslers cross lanes, Nicholas county, vice P. R. Armentrout, resigned; Edward Hamner, Cunninghams Mills, Ritchie county, vice Lewis Jacobs, resigned; March 12, Elisha Cotterill at Ellenborough, Ritchie county, vice Solomon Clovis, resigned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1875.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Isaac C. Parker, of Missouri, Chief Justice of Utah Territory, *vice* McKean; John B. Allen, United States Attorney for Washington Territory; Oliver A. Patton, of West Virginia, Register of Land Office at Salt Lake City; James McFarland, Receiver of Public Moneys, Pa. Postmasters—Orville Brown, Mankato, Minn.; Albert P. Meiges, Austin, Minn.; A. F. Graves, Redwing, Minn.

THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY.

The Secretary of War has addressed a communication to General Sherman, saying: "All expeditions into that portion of the Indian Territory known as the Black Hills country must be prevented as long as the present treaty exists. Efforts are now being made for the extinguishment of Indian titles, and no military force will be used to accomplish that end. If, however, the steps which are to be taken towards the opening of the country fail, those persons at present within that Territory without authority must be expelled.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARDS.

Mr. Lyman, Chief of the Civil Service Board of the Treasury Department, reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, today, that, in accordance with instructions, all the sub-boards had been abolished.

REMOVAL OF CHIEF JUSTICE M'KEAN, OF UTAH.

The nomination of ex-Congressman Parker, of Missouri, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, involves the removal of Judge J. B. McKean, but does not indicate any change in the policy of the administration regarding the question of polygamy. This removal and that of the present Register of the Land Office in Salt Lake City, are caused by what the President deems fanatical and extreme conduct on the part of the officers, as evidenced by their violent attacks upon Governor Axtell and certain Senators who recommended his appointment, and by several acts of McKean which are considered ill-advised, tyrannical and in excess of his powers as a judge.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

GENERAL CABRERA GIVES IN TO ALFONSO.

PARIS, March 16.—*L' Univers* publishes the text of an address which General Cabrera has issued to the Carlists, and which he will immediately dispatch from Paris. In his address, General Cabrera announces his recognition of Alfonso, King of Spain, points to the country's need of peace, and appeals to the patriotism of the Carlists to discontinue the struggle as hopeless, the cause of which he refrains from revealing. A convention between Cabrera and the Alfonsists is published. By its terms the Carlist towns, districts and provinces submitting within the month, may retain the special and local privileges enjoyed before the war, and any appointment to civil or military office, approved by or emanating from Cabrera will be accepted and confirmed by the Alfonsists. *L' Univers* adds that a Carlist proclamation has appeared, denouncing Cabrera as a traitor.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, March 16.—A steamer sailed today from Santander for Cuba, with troops.

England.

CAUCUSING FOR THE NEXT POPE.

LONDON, March 16.—It is said that a confidential exchange of views in regard to the election of a successor to Pope Pius IX. is taking place between Germany and Italy.

Germany.

PRUSSIAN DIET — DISCUSSION OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILL.

BERLIN, March 16—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day, debate was opened on the first reading of the new Ecclesiastical bill.

Dr. Falk, Minister of Public Worship, in a speech explaining the necessity for fresh legislation on the relations of the State with the church, dwelt especially on the fact that the Pope had authorized Austrian bishops to obey laws similar to those which he denounced in Prussia. The State was not afraid of the encyclical, but considered the Pope's action as one which would place itself to be treated with scorn by the Church.

Prince Bismarck made a powerful speech in support of the bill. He said the maxim that more obedience was due to God than to man, certainly did not mean that more obedience was due to a Pope, misguided by Jesuits, than to the State. The Government was doing its duty in protecting German freedom of mind against Rome.

The House resolved to discuss the bill in full sitting, instead of referring it to a committee.

A SUGGESTION FROM BISMARCK.

LONDON, March 17, 5:30 A. M.—A special from Berlin to the *Times* says that in a recent dispatch to the German Minister at Rome, Prince Bismarck suggested that the States with a certain number of Catholic inhabitants enter into an agreement to repel Papal interference with politics.

France.

ADDRESS OF THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY—THE QUESTION OF DISSOLUTION.

PARIS, March 16.—When the Assembly met to-day, Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier took the chair. On reading the address of his election, some stormy words of expression against the Bonapartists, which were loudly cheered by the Left. M. Duclerne, a Liberal Republican, was elected one of the Vice Presidents, receiving the support of the Republican majority.

M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, stated that the Government had not yet definitely acted on the question of dissolution, but his personal opinion was that the Assembly would dissolve in August, and that elections for a new Chamber of Deputies would be ordered for the autumn.

Marine News

LONDON, March 16.—Steamships Alexandria and Switzerland, from New York, and Chicago, from Portland, arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, March 16.—Steamers Celtic and Gaelic, from New York, arrived.

LONDON, March 16.—The steamer Oder, which sailed from Southampton to-day, for New York, took $55,000 specie.

European Markets

LONDON, March 16, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93 1-16; for account 93 1-16. United States bonds—5-20s 1865, 107½; do 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 105; new 5's, 103¾. New York Central 92; Erie 23¾; preferred 51. Illinois Central 91. Lard oil 38s 3d.

PARIS, March 16.—Rentes 65 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Cotton easier; middling upland 7⅝d; Orleans 8⅜d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export, and 5,000 American. Breadstuffs steady. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 19,000 quarters, including 11,000 quarters American. Corn, per quarter, 28s 9½d. Pork 75s. Lard 50s. Bacon—long clear middles 48s; short clear 51s. Shoulders 30s 6d.

ANTWERP, March 16.—Refined petroleum 30¾ francs.

LONDON, March 16.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the organic trade market, says all accounts agree that the harvest has passed its trials successfully. Most European districts show a rise in prices from one to two shillings.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER STEAMER BURNED.

Eight Lives Lost—Four Men Missing.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The steamer Wm. J. Lewis, bound from Vicksburg for this port, took fire while coaling at Chester, Illinois, sixty miles below here, this after noon, and burned to the water's edge. David Warbries, the watchman, was burned or drowned, and one pilot and three other men are missing. The boat was almost entirely destroyed and seventy dead bodies were taken from the ruins. The center of this disturbance appears to have been the Volcano of Cebonaco. The earthquake occurred at night and the terror of the people was increased by the extreme conduct on the part of the officers.

Paul Schoeppe in Pursuit of the Estate of the Late Miss Steinecke.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—The suit in the Orphans' Court, instituted by Dr. Schoeppe, to get possession of the estate of Miss Steinecke, was commenced two years ago, and, after thirty days' hearing up to yesterday. The whole day, as well as to-day, was consumed in introducing papers written by the lady, the object being to prove her hand-writing. The case will not be concluded in less than ten days.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day:—Rising barometer, north winds, falling temperature, with clearing and clear weather.

The strike of the mill operatives of Fall River is at an end, and the mills will be reopened to-morrow.

Marshal Packard telegraphs from New York to Governor Kellogg, that the Arbitration Committee give the Conservatives a majority of eight in the Louisiana House.

Advices from points throughout the Northwest show that snow has again blockaded the railroads and few trains are running on time, while many have entirely stopped.

News has been received at London stating that the natives of Assam have massacred a surveying party commanded by a British lieutenant, and consisting of sixty-three sepoys and coolies.

A. J. Thomas, of Camden, Indiana, late of the firm of Thomas Brothers, of that place, and for several months past an operative in the Chicago Board of Trade, attempted to commit suicide at the Tremont House in Chicago, yesterday, by shooting himself (it is supposed) fatally. He

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1875.

THE Democratic House of Representatives at Harrisburg is an embodied disgrace.

AND now the painters of New York city are having a brush with their employers in the shape of a strike.

THAT story of the reported intention of General SCHENCK to resign the English Ministry, is to be taken with several grains of allowance.

THE St. Louis *Republican* is actually ignorant of the fact that elections will take place in our own State and Ohio, this fall. And yet that paper sets up for a general political instructor.

THE principal difference between the Shreveport *Times* and the Pittsburgh *Post* is, that there is a quicker heat in the former, and more candor. A like egg is in the brain of each, nevertheless.

THE Buffalo *Express* came out on Monday in a bran new dress and an enlarged form. The *Express* is one of the most sterling Republican journals in the State of New York; strong, poised, prudent, yet by no means lacking aggressive nerve and force, an earnest and faithful champion of a great and noble cause.

THE Baltimore *American* has taken some pains to ascertain the views of leading merchants and dealers as to the prospects for the spring trade, and arrives at the conclusion that the outlook is quite hopeful. Business men are operating conservatively, and trade is now on a more solid basis than for some years past.

THE total value of the exports from Boston during the past week was $791,523, making a total since January 1st of $7,266,034, against $6,680,324 for the corresponding period last year. The export trade of that city during the first two monthsof the current year is the largest on record for a long time, while that of New York shows a decrease from either of the two preceding years.

THE foreign commerce of New York increased $1,500,000 last month, compared with the corresponding month last year, which is attributed to a hurrying forward of goods to anticipate the advance in the tariff. The exports for the last eight months of the current fiscal year amount to $223,675,323, ineiuding specie, against $231,420,529 for the corresponding months one year ago.

THE Democratic United States Senators are to be banqueted by the Manhattan Club, of New York, after the close of the special session of the Senate. The meaning of this is, of course, political. There will be champagne and truffles, bargaining and Bourbonism, without stint. It is well. Let Democracy eat, drink and be merry, now, for when the people next get a chance at it, it will die.

AND now Missouri steps forward with her particular illustration of Democratic probity and honesty, in the shape of a discovery that over two million dollars' worth of Southwest Railroad bonds are missing from the Treasury. It is agreed that either a vast robbery has been perpetrated, or that the books of the State have been kept in a condition which is both disgraceful and dangerous. But it looks mightily as though the former inference were the correct one.

THE people of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan are again moving in the matter of seceding from the Lower Peninsula, and returning to a territorial *regime* under the protection of the General Government. A meeting was held at Ishpeming on the 11th inst., at which measures were instituted to bring about the result desired. There was great unanimity of sentiment, and the friends of the movement are—as we believe they have heretofore invariably been on like occasions—"sanguine of success."

WE ARE enabled to state, on the authority of a high official of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that President SCOTT is entirely satisfied with the situation of affairs at Baltimore. The passenger traffic over the Pennsylvania route, east and west of Baltimore, is unusually large for the season; and it is conceded, by those who are familiar with the facts, that the Pennsylvania Company has had the decided advantage of the Baltimore and Ohio, both in passenger and freight traffic, ever since Col. SCOTT carried the war directly into President GARRETT'S headquarters.

THE disgraceful work that has been going on in the House at Harrisburg this session, under the "Reform" *regime* of the Democrats, has drawn inspection from the whole country. Other Democratic Legislatures and parts of Legislatures have done ignominiously enough, but for incorrigible incapacity and indecency, the Pennsylvania representatives of the party have borne away the palm from all. When dishonor lurks in the blood, it will inevitably express itself on the first opportunity. They waited fifteen years for their chance, got it and "acted according to their "true inwardness." And the party whose fruitage they are will be crunched into powder under the heel of the insulted and outraged people, when the next battle is set.

PENNSYLVANIA has already had its bellyfull of BUCKALEW'S pet "minority representation" humbug, and the other States that were duped into the adoption of the scheme are growing quite as heartily sick of it as our own people have long since become. Here is what the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has to say concerning the outcome of the experiment, which, it should be said, applied only to the election of members of the lower branch of the State Legislature, the Senate having been chosen on the old style majority plan.

"The difference in the character of the two Houses is very striking, the one chosen by the minority plan being very incompetent, or very bad; and the other, chosen by the majority plan, being industrious, able, and painstaking. No better illustration has ever been furnished to the people of the absurdity of the crazy theory of the minority plan of representation than that of the two Houses of the State Assembly now in session. The system is undemocratic, unfairly obnoxious, and only needs to be tried to be quickly abandoned. Steps should be taken toward a submission of an amendment to the Constitution providing for its abolition."

A NOTABLE event in the iron trade is the partnership union which, we learn, from the New York *Times*, has been effected between the firms of GRISWOLD and COMPANY, and CORNING and Company, of Troy. For many years these two firms have occupied leading positions in the iron trade of the country; and the consolidation of all their works under the control of a large private corporation must render the Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company, as the new organization is styled, an exceedingly powerful one. The works to be operated by the new company will include the Rensselaer Iron Works the Bessmer Steel Works and the Albany Iron Works at Troy, and the blast furnaces at Hudson and Fort Edward. All the departments of these works are now in operation, with the exception of the puddling department. All the different Troy manufacturing firms, collectively and individually, are, it appears, determined to replace every puddler who will not leave his union and come in. They offer $3 75 a ton for puddling. Already a large number of non-union men have accepted employment, the BURDENS having more than half their furnaces running double turns, and the Rensselaer and Albany Company a large number running single turn.

THE press in other States highly commends the bill recently passed by our Republican Senate, declaring that all combinations unlawful which prevent and discourage the apprenticing of minors to a trade. By the provisions of the measure, any person who, in his individual capacity, or as a member of any association, attempts to prevent an employer from taking as an apprentice any minor whose parents or guardians are desirous that he shall learn a trade, is subject to fine and imprisonment. This is an efficient blow at the organizations which have heretofore closed the avenues of labor to youth, and compelled many of them to vice and crime. If ours is a free Republic, no branch of labor should be allowed to become exclusive. A fair, free chance to all should be the rule. It is no answer to reply that the policy of apprenticeship limitation is to prevent trades from being overrun by too many hands for the work that is to be done. This reasoning is as fallacious as the rule is despotic and unjust. So far from being likely to have too many master mechanics, we have never yet had enough of them. If the grocers and dry-goods dealers, the farmers, lawyers, doctors and preachers, were each class to form a union, and to decree that only so many persons should be allowed to engage in their particular line of business or profession, upon the assumption that a larger number would render their occupation unprofitable, everybody would denounce such a proceeding as a despotic monopoly which ought not for a moment to be tolerated, and yet the rule would be no more proscriptive in its application to the professions, or to commercial pursuits, than to mechanical industry. The liberty of choosing his own calling is guaranteed to every man as one of the cardinal rights of citizenship, and every attempt to prohibit the youth of our country from acquiring a useful trade, is a crime which ought to be punishable at law. The measure in question is clearly in the interest of public welfare and public justice, and whether it passes the House or not, other States would do well to follow the example which the Pennsylvania Senate has set with regard to this important matter.

THE PUDDLERS' STRIKE.

The COMMERCIAL fully sympathizes with the working classes in every honorable effort made by them to promote their welfare and secure remunerative wages. We hold that labor, in whatever sphere of activity, should be properly rewarded, that the weak and humble should be protected from the aggressions of the strong and the arrogant, and that every possible incentive should be offered for the attainment of excellence in every industrial pursuit, with material thrift and intellectual advancement in return for honest efforts in well doing. But we hold, too, that workingmen should demand only what is just for themselves, and that they are bound to extend a like measure of justice and equal rights to others. It should no more be the study and purpose of employees to give the smallest possible service for the wages paid them, or the least possible labor for a day's work, than it should be the object of the employer to extort undue service for the compensation offered. We do not believe in strikes or lock-outs. We do not affirm that they have never been justifiable, but they are always fruitful of disaster, both sides suffer and no one is benefited. It is certainly for the best interests of all, and for the best interests of civilization, that all differences between employers and employed should be submitted to impartial arbitration for decison, and we cannot help believing that the puddlers of this city, in rejecting the recent offers of the manufacturers looking to that end, made a very grave mistake. Had they accepted the proposition, it would have effected reconciliation, restored harmony, promoted mutual confidence, and imparted to all a feeling of security alike as to their rights and to the future.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in a well-considered article on this subject, after reciting the facts of the case as developed by the contest, says:

"This strike came from the refusal of the workingmen to share the reverses of a panic and hard times. Their refusal is a direct outgrowth of a mysterious and senseless conviction that there is something more sacred about labor than there is about capital. This doctrine is utterly nonsensical. Labor is the act of producing wealth; capital is wealth produced by labor, and saved. Labor is productive; capital is reproductive. Labor is the effort of to-day to produce; capital is the result of the effort of yesterday, and furnishes new facilities, and helps to production for to-day's effort. To hold that there is anything more sacred about to-day's labor than there is about yesterday's labor is simply absurd. It is worse than absurd, because it is direct discouragement of the habit of saving. If to-day's labor is sacred and yesterday's is not—if the former has rights and the latter none—then saving the product of yesterday's labor is an ungrateful and unprofitable practice.

"But the workingman upon the efforts of to-day alone, unassisted by the savings of past efforts; repeat the operation from day to day, and he would be a sorry and wretched creature. He would stand out in the world naked. He would have no clothes to keep him warm. He would have no tools to begin with. He would have no raw material to work up. He would have no shelter to cover him. He would have no food to sustain him. He would start single-handed and alone, with the bare ground and his two hands as his only resort. He could not stand idle, for the necessities of nature are continuous and exacting, and he would be forced to work under the conditions we have named. It is the product of past efforts which some one has saved that furnishes him with clothes, and food, and shelter, and raw material, and tools, and thus makes his present efforts at those and times more productive than they would be otherwise. Is not capital, then, which is justly applied to the savings of past efforts associated with present efforts, entitled to the same respect as labor, which is present effort encouraged and helped by the savings of past efforts? Is there any reason why capital should sustain all the loss in bad times, and labor none? Shall misfortune be visited upon past efforts alone, and savings thus made unattractive, while present effort shall be rewarded always the same? It was the ignorance of the Pittsburgh puddlers which betrayed them into this suspicion. They chose a false and total waste rather than bear their proportion of the decline in the nominal price of the commodity they helped to produce."

This is strongly, and we think unanswerably put. We have certainly had here in Pittsburgh experiences enough to show the costliness of strikes and lock-outs, in the waste of capital and labor involved in a cessation of work. In times of general business depression and shrinkage of values, half a loaf is surely better than no bread, while manly work in earning something, even if not requited as fully as in times of prosperity, is always honorable. It is sincerely to be hoped that this calamitous civil war, which bears so heavily on the industries of the whole city, and is so far-reaching in its deplorable consequences, may speedily come to an end.

THE LABOR TRIBUNAL.

The American Iron and Steel Association held a special meeting, in Philadelphia, on Monday, to consider the proposed act to create a Labor Tribunal for the adjustment of disputes between coal and iron operators and their employees. An opinion was read from the counsel of the Association, declaring the bill wholly repugnant to the Constitution of the State, and that of the United States. The powers proposed to be exercised by the Tribunal are such as were never conferred upon a court, or assumed by any governing power in a civilized or half-civilized country. A citizen cannot be deprived of his property except through the judgment of the legally constituted courts; and since private property cannot be taken for public use, without just compensation having been made or secured, private property cannot be seized for private use in the manner proposed in this bill. The Legislature cannot authorize the sale of property in disregard of the rights of the owner, neither can a law impairing the obligation of contracts be passed. Another objection is, that the act is special, as it regulates only three classes of trade, and hence is unconstitutional in this respect. Various other reasons are assigned in the opinion why the proposed act is unconstitutional, and in contravention of the rights of those affected by it. The opinion concludes as follows:

"I find it as difficult to make an argument against the constitutionality of this Bill as it would be if it in terms abolished the Constitution. There is no place to begin or end. The objections to it, the fatal objections, are too numerous to mention. That it has passed second reading in the House of Representatives need alarm no one. The Senate is quite a different body of men, and will never pass the bill, nor any part of it, nor anything like it. If it could possibly pass the Senate, it could not and would not be approved by the Governor, whose Attorney General is a sound lawyer and an upright man.

"I recommend that no committee or delegation be sent to Harrisburg, and that no formal action be taken in opposition to the bill. It will give its promoters a sort of prominence which they do not deserve. A legislator who could vote for the bill is quite inaccessible to reason, and it would be an insult to any man of ordinary intelligence to intimate that he could be seriously in favor of it. Men of both political parties may pretend to support it for the purpose of making a little political capital, but they know that it will fail. It is said that the Governor will approve it if it is deprived of its unconstitutional features. Though it cannot be expected that the Governor would wish to advertise himself beforehand as opposed to any scheme of legislation, no matter how absurd, which has more or less backers, it may be confidently assumed that if any gentleman enjoying his confidence should call upon him with a copy of the bill, any apprehensions which he might have felt would be promptly allayed."

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

(From the Tuscarawas (O.) Chronicle.)

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is one of the best of American journals—pure and untrammeled politically, enterprising in gathering and publishing the news of the day, and almost indispensable among business men on account of its extensive market reports.

The gorges have disgorged.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Inaugural;" Exaugural. Why not?

"Saint Patrick's day in the morning!"

The best business outlook—look out for business.

The sole logic and conscience of the *Tribune* are spleen.

The total number of granges in the United States is now reported at 22,547.

Baltimore is publishing a new directory, under the title of the delinquent tax list.

Chicago is a very enterprising city. It had four well-defined cases of murder last week.

The business of exporting flour from St. Louis to Liverpool is largely upon the increase.

The demand for phonetic literature and reading books is said to be largely on the increase.

A reduction of ten per cent. has lately been effected in the cost of collecting the revenue.

A grange in Grayson county, Texas, is going to manufacture its own farming implements.

Jeff. Davis has been elected an honorary member of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce.

Hon. John Cessna desired to be Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, but the Senate says nay.

Recent high water has uncovered the bones of the Union soldiers buried on Belle Isle, Va.

The Pacific coast sugar refineries are said to represent more capital than the entire Sandwich Islands.

Who was she? A Catholic priest in Massachusetts is reported to have been recently converted to Protestantism.

Henry C. Bowen has an addition to his elegant residence in Brooklyn. It is a sheriff and a writ for $10,000.

Seaford, Delaware, forgot all about its town election day, and the Legislature will have to appoint another one.

Although the people of Leechburg did not at all like the great freshet of the other day, yet the bridge was quite carried away with it.

Beecher's last motto is "Sing at your troubles and throw them away." But suppose they should turn out to be Sing-Sing troubles?

A negro lawyer is gaining an immense reputation at Richmond, Texas, having thus far won nearly every case he has undertaken.

It is estimated that the receipts excess over Governmental expenditures for the current fiscal year will be twenty million dollars.

Some A-patch-e savages, recently, in chasing a frontiersman, pressed him so close as to shoot a piece out of the seat of his pantaloons.

There are more buffaloes on the Texas prairies than for many years past, in spite of the theory that these animals are fast becoming extinct.

Sulphur, it is said, will extinguish fire in a confined place, like the hold of a ship. Burning sulphur produces sulphurous acid in which fire will not burn.

In Minnesota, out of a total voting population of 233,332, only 104,110 are native born citizens. Yet Minnesota does not curse her "carpet-baggers."

Andy Johnson has solved Sir William Jones' conundrum, "What constitutes a State?" He says he does, so far as the question relates to Tennessee.

There has lately been found in an old uninhabited palace at Pisa a long-lost work of Michael Angelo—the statue of St. John, sculptured for Lorenzo di Medici.

During this monster revival season it is well to remember that it isn't loud praying which saves a man to the Lord, so much as giving four full quarts for every gallon sold.

Thank Providence! The Woodhull announces in the last number of her paper that owing to the dilapidated condition of her lungs she is forced to leave the lecture field.

It costs the State of Massachusetts about $25,000 a year to maintain, in comparative idleness, less than one hundred vagrant or dissolute young girls at the "Industrial School."

George Wilkes is still lampooning Shakespeare. One would have thought that, after the lapse of centuries, the other worms would have left him nothing to live upon.

Watterson heard that every species of snake may be permanently driven away from an infested place by planting geraniums, and straightway went and planted some in his boots.

Including Jones and Sharon, Nevada has a population of 55,000 people, with 900 liquor saloons, each taking in an average of $40 a day. There is a saloon to every sixty-one persons.

Michigan has a compulsory school law, but the State Superintendent of Education says: "I have yet to learn of its enforcement in a single locality. It is a dead letter on the statute book."

The "Harvard School of Geology" will open at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., July 1. During the nine weeks the school is in session it is designed to cover about 5,000 square miles, by all the classes.

A very important opinion of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, delivered about two years ago and mysteriously lost almost immediately, was found a day or two ago in the back part of a desk in the clerk's office.

PERSONAL.

One Frost, of Marion county, Kentucky, has named his five sons Severe Frost, Winter Frost, White Frost, Jack Frost and Black Frost.

A prodigal son finding himself in the police station at Joliet, shot himself, using a golden pocket piece for a bullet, and his last X for a wad. His death might be called pecuniary embarrassment.

The world has long known that the poet Burns held the office of exciseman; but it was reserved for an inquisitive clerk of the Internal Revenue at Edinburg to find out that the poet's duties were chiefly in the "Excise Division."

Bishop Coxe, of the diocese of Western New York, in a recent lecture on the plays of Shakespeare, referring to the court scene of the "Merchant of Venice," said: "There is more theology in this single play and act than in a great many things called sermons." Probably the Bishop had Talmage in his mind's eye, just then.

As soon as the trial is over—an indefinite period—Beecher proposes to seek recreation in a few months' travel. It is not his intention to go to Europe, as he dreads a sea voyage, but he is thinking of a journey by rail to California and Oregon. Intimations of his designs have already been given to the Plymouth Society. Mrs. Beecher will accompany her husband.

In one of his recent lectures before the Yale divinity students, Dr. John Hall said that he wore in his own pulpit the Geneva gown and bands, and gave as his reasons: It was hereditary in his own country, an ancient garb of scholars and the clergy, good to hide one's ungainliness, and useful to keep the pews from excessive criticism of the outer man. When their own inner man should be scrutinized.

The Clerk of Albany county, New York, received the other day, by mail, the following novel document to place on record:

"This is to certify that Dan Harrington has made his last will and Mike and Fitch is to have all his real and personal property.

JOHN GALAWAY,
Justice of the Peace.

[Big Seal] his
DANIEL ✕ HARRINGTON."
mark

The Valcour free—love community is evidently doomed. Wilcox, the leader of the scheme, has been put in jail by Shipman, and writes a long letter from his quarters, denouncing Shipman as a "confidence man and double-dealer," charges him with cruelty to his daughters and a little orphan boy, and hints at darker crimes which he may disclose in future. Foreclosures and attachments are accumulating on the property, and its last day seems near at hand.

Peculiar Railway Collision.

On Friday afternoon a peculiar railway collision occurred between the limited express trains from and to New York. While passing each other about twenty miles from Philadelphia, in turning a curve, the rear car of the New York train struck the rear car of the Washington bound train, shivering the plate-glass windows along its side, and ripping off a part of the roof. The high rate of speed at which these train are run caused the swing on the curve which brought them together.

A floating paragraph says: "In Harrisburg, Pa., on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, a confederate flag waved all day from the flag-staff of the Effenger House." Not so. It was at Harrisonburg, Virginia.

California has in operation several large woolen mills, which, in addition to supplying a great portion of the home trade, will this year fill orders from the East amounting to nearly five hundred thousand dollars.

STATE NEWS.

Philadelphia is threatened with a spell of the spelling mania.

Mr. George Gable died suddenly, in Lancaster, on Monday.

The Centennial hotel project in Philadelphia has been abandoned.

The new Masonic Hall will be the handsomest building in Reading.

Ex-Sheriff Gernaut, of Berks county, died on Sunday, aged ninety-two.

Tyrone has a very bad boy, named Barnacle. Appropriate cognomen.

A little child was smothered to death in Athens on Friday of last week.

William Peden, Sr., died in Johnstown on the 13th inst., aged eighty-five years.

The water famine in the eastern counties is said to set particularly hard upon the milkmen.

Norristown ladies propose to start a "total abstinence lunch room" in the interest of temperance.

Woodruff Hatfield, a German, hung himself in a barn near Norristown on the 12th inst.

Michael Donlin, a switchtender at Erie, was run over and killed on Monday. He was sixty-three years old.

George Spinner, a veteran of the war of 1812, died in Allentown on the 13th inst., aged eighty-three years.

Hon. Charles Albright was serenaded by his friends on his return to Mauch Chunk from Washington, last week.

The deaths in Philadelphia, last week, numbered 387. Of these 100 were from diseases of the throat and lungs.

A number of striking coal miners are under bail for trial in Luzerne county, for intimidating men from working in the mines.

A monster "Spelling Bee," it is announced, will shortly take place at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia. The prizes will be handsome and appropriate.

At the late township election in Pike, Potter county, Samuel Losey, aged 102 years, cast his vote with the boys. Mr. Losey is blind but hale, still.

Mr. Charles W. Mixell, a prominent citizen of Easton, died on the 14th inst., in his seventy-sixth year. He had spent his life in Easton, where he was born.

The Lykens *Register* says: Mrs. Dilcamp, an aged lady of Wiconisco, died on Friday last, of suffocation. She was standing up hearty and hale, and expired while in this position.

The Northumberland *Press* publishes a letter written by Mrs. Rebecca J. Patterson, formerly of that place, aged eighty-five years, and addressed to Mrs. Nancy Gaskins of that place, aged eighty-two years. It took four months less one day to write the letter.

Muncy has a boy prodigy in the person of Willie Edmunds, aged ten years. The *Luminary* says that the specimens of ornamental penmanship, cards bearing inscriptions and drawings of animals, birds, &c., executed by this little boy are among the finest we have ever seen. He also excels in other branches.

An old lady named Sophronia Snook, aged seventy years, was run over by a coal train on the Pennsylvania Coal Company's road in Luzerne county, March 11. She was caught by the train in a narrow rock cut so filled with snow at the sides it was impossible for her to get out of the way and torn and mangled in the most horrible manner.

Of all the papers on our exchange list, one of the very best. It takes Republicanism straight, and does good work for the party. Its editorials are crisp and sparkling, its local news fresh and well written, and its general news condensations up to the mark. It speaks well for the people of Williamsport that the *Gazette and Bulletin* receives most liberal support.

The Crescent correspondent of the Muncy *Luminary* says that the other day, while Thomas Corter was driving along a very high embankment, one mile above Trout run, with a load of hay, the wind blew a perfect gale, lifting the hay from the sleds, leaving them with the team standing in the road, and carried the hay with Mr. Corter down over the bank, nearly one hundred feet high, and landed him on the ice safe and sound.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* announcements of the deaths of seventeen persons—seven men and ten women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, as follows: Miss M. Rink, aged 88; Anna M. Thomas, 81; William Toy, 82; Elizabeth Burkhardt, 83; Annie Norvell, 83; Richard Pimple, 83; Daniel Toll, 88; Charles Wilt, 80; Sarah Hamilton, 85; George Haverstock, 87; Mary S. Young, 87; Catharine Wallace, 88; Phœbe Doudy, 89; Mary Irvine, 90; Abel Vinton, 91; Mary T. Bartlit, 93, and Lucinda Colgan, 98.

While the decrease in shipments of Broad Top coal from January 1 to March 1 from shipments for the same time last year was 23,904 tons, the increase in the Clearfield region was over 5,000 tons for the same time. Work on the road to Campbell Iron got over the coal operations fairly steadily, and will be ready for the iron as soon as the spring fairly opens and the frost leaves the embankments. Pottsville parties have leased the coal mines of James P. Hale, of Osceola, on the Mapleton Branch, and are to pay nineteen cents per ton royalty, it is reported. This is the largest royalty paid in the Clearfield region, but it is also the only case where the mines were opened, track laid, schute erected, and everything in running order at the time of leasing.

OHIO NEWS.

The police department of the Dayton treasury is bankrupt.

The Ottawa county fair will be held on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th of October this year.

Miss Fannie Smith, a native of Columbus, O., is making her mark in opera in London.

Muskingum county produced last year 701,638 pounds of butter and 512,703 pounds of wool.

They are to have a Northwestern Medical Institution in or near Alliance. It is incorporated with $60,000.

Lawless James Lawless has been jugged in the State jug for lawlessly killing a lawless man named Sailor Jack at Martin's Ferry in Southern Ohio.

The next meeting of the Northwestern Ohio Firemen's Association will be held at Nevada, Wyandot county, on Tuesday, April 20.

Little Nellie Morgan, the victim of the brute who was hanged by the vigilants at Urbana six weeks ago, has so far recovered from her injuries as to be able to attend school.

A veteran of the campaign of Napoleon in Russia, named Pierro Pachoud, aged ninety-six, is a resident of Xenia. He was a participant in the horrors of the famous retreat from Moscow.

A meeting of old soldiers took place Thursday night in Cleveland, the object being the formation of a soldiers' mutual benevolent association, and to give expression of opinion in reference to the failure of the bounty bill in Congress. Nothing definite was accomplished.

A meeting was held at Columbus Thursday night, for the purpose of considering the matter of having an exhibition of dogs a feature at the coming State fair. A meeting will also be held soon to organize a State Dog Association. A "dog-goned" lively time is expected.

One Mary Jane Sumney left Millersburg Holmes county, October 1, 1874. She was about five feet in height; weight about 125 pounds; square shoulders; black wavy hair and quite a chin beard. Her age twenty-eight. Any information of the above will be thankfully received by an aged mother and friends, by sending word to James Rinard, Millersburg, O.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Ashland (Kentucky) furnace having completed her machinery repairs, blew in on the 15th ult.

The various qualities of iron, made for car wheels, in this country, will shortly be tested in Altoona.

Mr. Elias Bickell, of Milton, has purchased the interest of Mr. Robert Corry, in the new foundry and machineshops in Upper Milton, Pa.

Business is hopeful at Hopedale, R. I. Large orders have been received at the machine shops recently, and "old hands" are returning to work.

Parts coke and anthracite coal are used at the Lochiel and McCormick furnaces, in Harrisburg. In the steel-works furnace one-fourth coke is used.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, has re-employed twenty-seven hundred operatives, who, until recently, had been idle.

The Salem (Mass.) Lead Company manufactures white lead, lead pipe, lead ribbon, and lead tape. They employ forty hands, and the capacity of their works is 3,000 tons per annum.

The operators in the disaffected districts of the Lehigh region are paying men at the rate of $5 per day to take the place of the engineers, firemen and watchmen. A number of Hazelton boys are on duty.

The *Index* says that the location has been selected and the land surveyed for the new tannery at Westfield, Pennsylvania. The company propose to erect fifteen or sixteen houses for their workmen this spring.

The Phœnixville *Messenger* says: "We have a puddler in this town who has never joined a union nor engaged in a strike, who is probably to-day worth $10,000. He has a brother equally as good a workman, who has always dabbled in trades' unions and strikes, and he is not worth $100.

POLITICAL.

State.

Governor Hartranft has appointed William Nesbit, a colored man, a notary public for Altoona.

The Doylestown *Intelligencer* says Bucks county would vote unanimously for the removal of the State Capital from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

A young lady now teaching school in Wellsboro, Tioga county, is a candidate for County Superintendent, and she is said to be well qualified for the office.

General Gallagher, of Westmoreland county, is spoken of very favorably by the *Tribune and Herald*, of Greensburg, as a candidate for State Treasurer on the Republican ticket.

The Reading *Times* says Governor Hartranft has proved himself so entirely acceptable to the people of the State that there seems to be only one opinion respecting his candidacy next fall for the Governorship.

Miss Nettie Ingram, of Duncansville, Blair county, proposes to be a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Schools at the ensuing election. Under the new Constitution she is eligible to that position.

The New York *Express* brings the information that "General Hancock's friends in Pennsylvania have their eye upon him as candidate for President."

Two Rad. Congressmen sitting in the sun. 'Long comes 'lection day—now there's one. —*Harrisburg Patriot.*

To which we respond:

Dem. State officials filling up with pelf. 'Long comes 'lection day—laid them on the shelf. —*Williamsport Bulletin.*

The Republican members of the State Senate have declined thus far to make the Local Option law a party measure, and it is to be hoped they will maintain that position to the end. It would simply complicate matters, and drag into politics a question that has already created too much disturbance. It is better that each member should be left to exercise his own judgment, without attempted dictation, as was done in the House, and it would defy the most astute politician to twist any party capital out of the result.—*Williamsport Gazette.*

The Reading *Eagle* says it is probable that General W. H. Davis, of Doylestown, will be the Democratic candidate for Governor, and as Hartranft will doubtless be the Republican candidate we will have the same men to vote for that we did nine years ago, when these two gentlemen were the opposing candidates for Auditor General. The *Eagle* might have added that the result of the election will doubtless be the same as it was then. We don't, however, believe that General Davis will be the candidate of the opposition.—*Scranton Republican.*

Governor Hartranft's renomination as Governor of Pennsylvania is enthusiastically urged by the Scranton *Republican*, which so vehemently opposed his election in 1872, a remarkable change under all circumstances, but sufficiently accounted for by the reasons assigned, which are that "he has been tried and found unobjectionable in every particular," that "his administration has been marked with almost every quality that commands the respect, confidence and honor of the people," that "Pennsylvania has never had an Executive whose administration was marked by fewer errors, and none that presents more that is commendable and deserving of high praise," with much more to the same effect; in all of which we most heartily concur. We were sure that General Hartranft was eminently worthy of trust at the time when the Scranton *Republican* was assailing him so unjustly, and we rejoice sincerely that the *Republican* has seen its error. Governor Hartranft has justified all that we ever said of him, and has proved himself one of the very best and most efficient Executives the State has ever had. We are rejoiced at the unanimity in favor of his renomination.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Anything more disgraceful than the exhibition made by the State House of Representatives on Friday night it would be impossible to conceive of. It has been characterized as a burlesque on legislation, but that term is entirely too mild to convey an adequate idea of the real nature of the proceedings. The scene presented was that of a lot of howling maniacs meeting at defiance every rule of procedure, the fundamental law of State and common decency. Never was there the slightest semblance of order, and there was scarcely a moment when the proceedings did not amount to "disorderly" within the meaning of the common law. The time the Speaker never had, although the temporary substitute of Mr. Patterson commanded more respect than did that impotent instrument when he presided in the chair. Measures of all kinds were hurried through with lightning speed during the wild orgy, many of them not even being read by their titles, although the constitution most distinctly provides that every measure, on the motion for its passage, shall be read at length. For some hours before the adjournment there was most patently no quorum, yet did the outrageous proceedings continue, in spite of the protestation of the only member, Mr. Reyburn, who seems to have had the moral courage to stand up against the surging mass of rampant brutes, who for the time being replaced an orderly legislative body.—*Phila. Telegraph.*

General.

The New York *Times* says that the Republican party is gaining ground in that State. It is proved, it says, not only by various local elections for minor officials, "but it can also be felt in the air."

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, who has been writing out his views on the finances, regrets emaciation, because it deprived the land owners of the South, at the close of the war, of the privilege of raising money on their chief capital, Colonel Henry Lippitt.

In the old time it was usual to decimate a conquered army that had fought against its own flag by shooting every tenth man. To-day we decimate the vanquished Confederate hosts by sending every tenth general officer to the Senate of the country he fought to destroy.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Hon. B.H Hill is said to be the most prominent candidate for the seat of the late Congressman-elect McMillan, of the Ninth Georgia district. It will be necessary to erect a strong partition between Mr. Hill and the Hon. A. H. Stephens if they shall both be members of the House.

The Multiplication of Diseases.

Diseases multiply. One begets another. A trifling indisposition may, therefore, originate a complication of dangerous maladies. Indigestion begets far more formidable diseases; a multitude of ailments are traceable to constipation: fever and ague unhinges the entire nervous system, and is therefore the source of the protean ailments which affect that portion of the human organism. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, as a curative remedy for the inception of those disorders of the stomach, bowels or liver, which give birth to the majority of disorders and disabilities, or taken when they have ripened into formidable maturity, are alike powerful to cure. The more recent of recovery is, of course, longer when the malady has gained headway, but it is none the less certain. Dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, kidney complaints and intermittent fever, invariably yield to the operation of the great alterative and invigorant.

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By order of Commissioners,

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, 1875.

The only thing in the money market that is worthy of mention is the high price for gold, which opened at 115¾, advanced to 116 and closed at 115⅞. By the manipulation of the clique gold has been made scarce. It is said that they have not been content to use the New York banks as a means to their purpose, but that they have come West with gold notes and certificates of gold deposits to use as collateral on which to make loans. With the money so borrowed they go back to New York and purchase more gold, which in turn is used as collateral. The action of the Secretary of the Treasury in calling so many coupon bonds, the bulk of which are held abroad, has added to the tendency to create higher prices for gold. If the $24,073,750 coupon bonds thus called in must be paid for by the shipment of coin to Europe, the commercial supply will be made still more scarce. This call has been put off to almost the last moment by the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to have the sinking fund provided for before the close of the fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1875. The fact that the Secretary included in his call more coupon than registered bonds has been harshly criticised; yet there are those who are always prepared to cavil at the action of the Government, no matter what that may be. Our New York correspondent states that the syndicate expect to exchange new 6's for all the called bonds held in Europe, so that there will be little or no coin to go abroad in payment. Had the department called bonds held entirely in this country, the vacuum created in the investment market would have been such as to call home bonds from Europe to take the place of the called bonds. This would have made it necessary to ship coin abroad in payment, and the disturbance in the gold market now only predicted would then have been certain. In regard to the movements of the gold clique, the *Journal of Commerce* has the following:

"Now that the call has been issued, it may be well to discuss the prospects of the gold speculation, and at the same time to point out what appears to be the only remedy which merchants can adopt in order to avoid the exactions of the clique. The power of the combination has been pretty thoroughly exhibited during the past few days, and it has not been weakened, but, on the contrary, strength is imparted by the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuing what appeared to have been the only course that could be adopted in the call for the bonds. Judging from the past, it is probable that it will be at least two months before any large proportion of the securities called in will be surrendered. The coupon issues are mostly held abroad, and none of those are registered, under the most favorable circumstances, reach here under fifteen days. It is possible that some of the registered bonds will be sent in immediately, but if the whole came in at once, relief would afforded to the extent of only $5,000,250. Until a considerable amount of gold is disbursed from the Treasury in payment of these bonds the power of the present combination will not be immediately curtailed to any appreciable extent, for if the managers are determined to carry out their programme, they will doubtless be able to absorb all the gold that may come upon the market from other sources than the Treasury. But if the squeeze continues for any great length of time, and there is apparently no disposition on the part of the clique to relax their efforts, such a condition of affairs may induce the importation of gold, and as soon as a movement in this direction fairly commences it will not be unreasonable to expect a change of policy on the part of the combination which may result in at least temporary relief.

—The *Bulletin* furnishes a report of the gross earnings of thirteen railroads for the month of February, and the returns since the beginning of the year. From this we learn that, aside from the well understood depression in railroad business compared with last year, the earnings of a number of roads have been considerably affected by the severe snow blockades in the West. In some cases the mileage has been decreased by discontinuing branch lines until a more active movement sets in, and hence the decrease in earnings.

The following are the returns as reported:

GROSS EARNINGS IN FEBRUARY.

	1875.	1874.
Burlington, C. Rapids & Min'.	$65,655	$81,314
Central Pacific	302,000	394,041
Cin., Lafayette & Chicago.	*31,000	38,000
Denver & Rio Grande	24,500	34,122
Ind., Bloom. & Western	*106,428	129,304
Illinois Central	485,108	517,673
International & G. Northern.	112,500	100,061
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	205,000	224,780
Ohio & Mississippi	243,623	244,079
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute (main)	75,064	85,508
St. L., A. & T. H. (branches)	35,723	37,626
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern	280,200	217,361
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	61,809	82,354
Total	$2,524,943	$2,588,730
Decrease	$ 63,787	

*Fourth week estimated.

GROSS EARNINGS SINCE JANUARY 1.

	1875.	1874.
Burlington, C. Rapids & Min..	$170,061	$189,316
Cin, Lafayette & Chicago	69,192	72,230
Central Pacific	1,792,000	1,657,092
International & Gt. Northern.	235,075	249,177
Ind, Bloom. & Western	222,000	257,429
Mo., Kansas & Texas	421,000	492,380
Ohio & Mississippi	492,873	508,451
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	151,740	177,248
St. Louis, A & T H. (branches)	112,854	76,241
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern	551,593	441,441
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	135,246	179,146
Total	$4,348,635	$4,356,845
Decrease	8,210	

*Fourth week February, estimated.

—There are a good many holders of Tennessee bonds in and about this city who will be glad to learn, on the authority of an intelligent correspondent writing from Nashville, that the financial embarrassments of the State have been greatly exaggerated by one or two railroads which did not settle their indebtedness to the State when offered the opportunity to do so by the payment of a like amount in bonds, when those bonds would have been command at lowest prices. The roads that cancelled their indebtedness for State aid were sufficiently fortunate to secure the State debt from ever forty millions to about eighteen millions, and rendered the resumption of interest payments probable, but for the fact that the one or two companies that can afford to do so refuse to avail the exactions of the clique. The power of the combination has been pretty thoroughly exhibited during the past few days, and it has not been weakened, but, on the contrary, strength is imparted by the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuing what appeared to have been the only course that could be adopted in the call for the bonds. Judging from the past, it is probable that it will be at least two months before any large proportion of the securities called in will be surrendered. The coupon issues are mostly held abroad, and none of those are registered, under the most favorable circumstances, reach here under fifteen days. It is possible that some of the registered bonds will be sent in immediately, but if the whole came in at once, relief would afforded to the extent of only $5,000,250. Until a considerable amount of gold is disbursed from the Treasury in payment of these bonds the power of the present combination will not be immediately curtailed to any appreciable extent, for if the managers are determined to carry out their programme, they will doubtless be able to absorb all the gold that may come upon the market from other sources than the Treasury. But if the squeeze continues for any great length of time, and there is apparently no disposition on the part of the clique to relax their efforts, such a condition of affairs may induce the importation of gold, and as soon as a movement in this direction fairly commences it will not be unreasonable to expect a change of policy on the part of the combination which may result in at least temporary relief.

Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 16, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	115¾	116	116	115⅞	115¾	115⅞
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120	120	120	120	120	120
5-20's, 1862	117	117	117	117	117	117
5-20's, 1864	118	118	118	118	118	118
5-20's, 1865, reg	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1865, new	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1867	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1868	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
10-40's, coupons	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
Currency 6's	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
New 5-20 reg's	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Western Union Tel's	26½	26¾	27¼	27¼	27¼	26¾
Panama	113		113½			
Adams Express	104	104	104	104	104	104
Wells-Fargo Exp's	86½	86½	86½			
American Exp's	60	60	60			
United States Exp's	60		59½			
New York Central	100	100	100	100	100	100
Erie	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
Michigan Central	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Illinois Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	96	96	96	96	96	96
Chicago & Northw'n	46	46¼	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Do preferred	76½	76½	76½			
Rock Island	106¾	106¾	106¾	106		106¾
St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾		36¾
Do preferred	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾		72¾
Wabash	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio and Mississippi	27½	28	27½	27½	27½	27½
Pacific Mail	49¼	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Harlem	136		136			
Indiana, Bloom. & St. Louis	21	21	21	21		21
Iron Mountain	19¾		20			
C. C. & I. C.			55			55
Tennessee, old	64		64			64
Tennessee, new	64		64			64
South Carolina, Ap.	29		29			29
South Carolina, July	29		29			29
Memphis & C.	97		97			97

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	55¾	....
Pennsylvania Central scrip	107¼	....
Reading, sales	57	....
United Co.'s of N. Jersey	123½	....
Mt. Carbon, sales	11¾	....
Lehigh Valley	63¾	64
Allegheny Valley	42	....
Central Transportation Co	44¾	45
Empire Transportation Co	34½	35¼
Pitts., Cin. and St. L., m. b.	97	....

Coal at Cincinnati.

There is a very firm market, but we have no alteration to note in prices. The rates afloat inclusive of per bus. for Ohio river, and 9c for the Kanawha. The retail demand is supplied at Pittsburgh. The retail demand is supplied at 12½@13c for Muskingum, Hocking Valley and Kanawha, 13@14c for Pittsburgh, and 16c for Kanawha cannel.

Coal at Louisville.

Pittsburgh 15c retail; Pine Hill, 15c; Kentucky 11c per bushel, retail; Pittsburgh, 3@cal, 9c.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 16, 1875.

The volume of business on our streets to-day was moderate. The ice in the rivers has checked business by those channels slightly. The spring trade is opening up as well as can be expected under the circumstances. The spring weather continues to operate upon the prices of butter, eggs and apples. Trade in grain and produce was rather limited to-day.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls.....2,119 Apples, bbls.....1,046
Corn, sks.....867 Wheat, sks.....209
Rye, sks.....42 Oats, sks.....2,321
Butter, pkgs.....215 Bacon, pcs.....1,401
Bacon, lcs.....68 Potatoes, bus.....470
Hay, bal's.....1,029 Molasses, bbls.....226

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. In small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market remains rather quiet, and steady. Wheat was inactive, but holders are firm, and a strong feeling exists both at the seaboard and Western points. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 20@1 25 ₱ bushel; extra Michigan white at $1 25@1 27½; Ohio and Indiana do at $1 23; amber do $1 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@1 17. Corn was modestly active, but prices ruled steady at quotations. Sales of yellow shelled at 73@74c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 71@72c for low-mixed. There was in slow request at 72c per bushel for yellow; 74@75c for mixed. Oats are steady, and fairly active at 41 3/2@42c per bushel for prime white; mixed 38@39c. Barley was quiet, with but little doing; we quote nominally at $1 25@1 30 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye was scarce and in light demand, at $1 06@1 08 for prime. Cornmeal is unchanged in corn and oats rule 30@35c per bushel above quotations. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail, was as follows on the dates named:

FLOUR—The market continues firm and active for both local and shipping grades. Here are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $6 00 @ 6 50; No. 1 amber wheat do $5 50; red wheat flour $6 00; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The following prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 25@5 50; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; self-rising flour, in 5 lb packages, $5 75; Iowa unclassified, nominal $3 50; oatmeal $6 75@8 00.

HAY—The market is active and steady. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@25 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $21 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $20 00@27 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2 do; mixed at $16 00@18 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 ₱ cwt; oilmeal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is easy and declining, with a lower range of prices. Receipts very large. We quote choice at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl; prime $2 00@2 50; common to medium, dull at $1 25@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 5@6½c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 4@5c for common.

BEANS—There is a firm market with a limited supply and active demand. We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 10 per bushel; medium $1 80@2 00; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—There continues to be a sharply declining market under the influence of heavy receipts, a light demand, and the warmer weather. Strictly choice yolk would bring 25@27c, and a few sales were made at that figure. The bulk of transactions, however, were in a range of 20@23c for prime; 15@18c for common to medium. Receipts for the week were 60 packages.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@33c ₱ ₱, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 34@35c ₱ ₱.

CHEESE—The market continues very dull with business confined chiefly to jobbing transactions. Prices are steady at 13½@13c ₱ ₱ for Ohio factory; New York factory at 13@13½c; Western 12@13c ₱ ₱.

EGGS—Market weak and declining. We quote strictly fresh at 20@21c per dozen.

HOMINY—The market rules at $4 25@4 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ ₱ 55@60c for round lots; 65@70c in a jobbing way. No. 2, ₱ ₱ 40@45c, as to quality.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is coming in freely and is sold at 14c per ₱ for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon kegs sells from 90c@$1 00 per gallon; in bottles in wood at $1 40; in barrels $1 25.

POTATOES—There is still a liberal and increasing supply, and prices are a trifle lower. Transactions from store are at a range of $1 00@1 10 per bushel for prime peachblows; Peerless 90c@$1 00; other grades 90@95c. Sales on track were moderately active at the low figures, especially Peachblows or Peerless.

POULTRY—There is a limited supply, with a fair demand, and prices are steady. Quotations at 14@15c for chickens; 17@18c for turkeys.

PRUNES AND DRIED FRUITS—Dried peaches are quoted at 8@9½c ₱ ₱ for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 25@30 ₱ ₱ for clover; buckwheat honey 20@22c. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₱ bbl; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is more active; quotable $6 00@7 10 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed quiet at $2 90 @3 00 ₱ bushel lots, and $3 00@3 10 in a jobbing way. Flax seed is scarce, and no stock is offering; quoted nominally at $1 95@2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at $1 75@1 85 ₱ bushel; blue grass do $2 50; red-top do $2 00.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 17, 1875.

The market for crude petroleum was a little easier yesterday, and transactions averaged about 2½c below the previous day's figures. Refined was unchanged here but firmer in the East.

CRUDE.

We quote United, at wells, at $1 68½; immediate shipment $1 82½. Buyers' options are very limited, being 9,000 barrels, and 1,000 barrels at other points.

REFINED.

The refined market is steady here, and a shade higher prices prevailed in the East. We quote at 11¾@12c for standard white on the cars.

New York—Refined is quoted at 15@15½c for prompt delivery; 15¾@15¾c for April.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quoted at 14½ @14¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market is steady at $1 25@1 30 for city; $1 15@1 20 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 16.—The *Herald* says: The market opened dull at $1 68¾, united at wells, and closed weak at $1 68¾ bid, for the same delivery. Sales:

1,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot	$1 71¾
4,000 bbls, United at wells, spot	1 70
1,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot	1 68¾
1,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot	1 68¾
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment, spot	1 71¾
1,000 bbls, Tarr Farm, spot	1 85
300 bbls, Upper creek, spot	1 82½

NEW YORK, March 16, closing.—Holders are firm in their views in sympathy with the markets at the producing points. The demand continues light. Sales are 1,500 bbls crude in bulk at 7½c; closed at 7¾c; refined at 15@15½c for prompt delivery, and 15¾@15¾c for spot. Cases at 20@21½c, for shipment; naptha at 10c. For Philadelphia delivery there is a quiet market at 14¾@15c. Rye quiet at 95c. Corn active and strong; yellow and mixed 82c. Oats quiet. Cotton quiet and unchanged. Lard 12¼@12½c. Butter dull; New York and Bradford county extra 24@28c; do first-class, and all fitted with lowering apparatus 24@25c; do seconds 21@23c; do rolls, firsts, 24@ 25c. Cheese steady with a moderate demand. Eggs lower at 20@20½c. Eggs lower at 25@26c. Petroleum—refined 14½c; crude in bulk 7½c. Whisky quiet; Western iron bound $1 15.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—Cotton active at 15½c. Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat firm at $1 10@1 12. Corn opened dull at 68c. Oats firm at 43c. Rye quiet at $1 10. Barley dull; Canada

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
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Fifteen Cents Per Week.
Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be change d as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 16, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.686	35	61	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
2 P.M.	29.596	43	35	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	29.651	33	62	W.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer...29.644 Highest thermom.. 45
Mean thermometer. 37.5 Lowest thermom.. 29

Dangerous Counterfeit.

We learn that a dangerous counterfeit five-dollar national currency note, on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago, is in circulation in this city. A number of them were, within a few days, offered at the German National Bank, but were detected. It is said that they are an excellent imitation and likely to deceive.

The Puddlers Strike.

There are no new developments in the matter of the puddlers strike. Everything is at a stand still, and there is no probability at present of any further negotiations. The manufacturers maintain that in the present depression of trade they cannot afford to pay more than $4 50 per ton for boiling. They agreed as our readers know to arbitrate the matter but the puddlers refused and decline apparantly, to compromise.

Sabbath School Convention.

The quarterly meeting of the Pittsburgh Sunday School Convention will be held tomorrow, in the Penn avenue Baptist church, Rev. J. D. Herris, East End. The exercises will commence at 10 A. M., 2 P. M. and at seven in the evening the latter to be a children's meeting. Several important questions are on the programme for discussion, and experienced and able teachers will take part. The friends of Sabbath schools are cordially invited.

Drowned.

John Daly, a laborer, who resided in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, was drowned yesterday morning in the Ohio river. While engaged in securing pieces of drift-wood from the dangerously high stream, the bank gave way and the unfortunate man was lost to sight among the masses of ice. Though persons near rushed to the spot, they had no power to rescue him, and no trace of the body had been discovered at last accounts. Deceased leaves a wife and children.

Obituary.

Mr. Thomas Little, son of the late Thomas Little, of the former well known firm of Little & Baird, wholesale grocers, died yesterday morning at the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. C. Moreland, Esq., Oakland. Mr. Little was forty-five years of age, and although ailing for some time, had been confined to the house but a few days. He was formerly Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners. Deceased was a quiet, unassuming gentleman, and leaves many friends to mourn his loss.

The Mandamus Case.

It is understood that Mayor McCarthy will make answer to-day to the rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, to compel him to sign a warrant in favor of J. H. Walter, contractor for Hiland avenue reservoir. The proceeding involves the question whether the Mayor is not required to sign all warrants properly issued and certified to him for his signature, or whether he can refuse to attach his signature if he has reason to believe that the party in whose favor the warrant is drawn is not entitled to the money.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, makes the following mortuary report, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1875: Total number of deaths, 57. Causes of death—Accident by drowning, 1; by burn, 1; by fall, 2; bronchitis, 1; cancer, 1; cerebro-spinal fever, 1; consumption, 8; croup, 3; diphtheria, 3; disease of kidneys, 1; dentition, morbid, 1; diarrhea, 2; enteritis, 2; typhoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 4; puerperal fever, 1; heart disease, not specified, 1; valvular disease of heart, 2; hydrothorax, 1; malformation of heart, 1; meningitis, 2; old age, 1; pneumonitis, 7; rheumatism, 1; stomatitis, 1; spinal disease, 1; unknown, 1; uremia, 1; whooping cough, 1. White, males 25; females 31; colored, males 1. Married, 19; single, 34; widows, 3; widowers 1. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 28; other parts of the United States, 12; England, 2; Germany, 4; Ireland, 10; Scotland, 1. Under one year, 16; from one to two years, 4; from two to five, 8; from five to ten, 4; from twenty to thirty, 6; from thirty to forty, 7; from forty to fifty, 3; from fifty to sixty, 2; from sixty to seventy, 4; from seventy to eighty, 3; from eighty to ninety, 2. Localities—City wards, 52; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 1; Pittsburgh Infirmary, 1; Orphan Asylum, 1; Protestant Home, 2.

Spelling Contests.

At the Baptist church on Fourth avenue, last evening, there was quite a spirited contest, which was witnessed by a large audience. The Captains were Messrs. S. M. Brown and Levi Dillon. Mr. A. F. Marthens was chosen to act as "schoolmaster." The captains having marshalled their forces, the contest began. We have only space to note a few of the words which thinned the ranks of the contestants. Soldier was rendered with one "l" in the Dillon division by a Captain Brown's army, which unhorsed him. A young lady of the other side omitted the "a" in the first sylable of steadfast whereupon she was carried from the field. Succumb was then spelled "succum," and the speller succumbed. This was one of Brown's boys. Next a little Miss, in the Dillon crowd slipped up on courageous, rendering it "coragecous." The following bad spells, following in rapid succession, evoked much laughter: "Aquiduct," "parashute," "inscerate," "pasturcate," "plebian," "plebbian," "ploebian," "plebean," "plebeon," "plebeian," "plebian." The merciless slaughter caused on both sides by "plebeian" left barely a corporal's guard in either army, and in a few minutes there were but two soldiers in the field, battling under their respective banners, the Brown man and the Dillon. The Dillon soldier finally fell, and Brown's army was loudly applauded.

Mr. Marthens here announced that the contestants desired another trial, and as it was only nine o'clock, he thought it would be well to grant their request. The audience made no objection, and the contest was renewed. This time Dillon's party were the victors, and were duly applauded. The only notable event in this fight, was the rapid disappearance of the bulk of each army, by reason of "jalap," which was taken in the various forms following: Jalop, jallep, jalip, jallip, jallop, jallup, and jalup.

Mr. Marthens, near the close of the first contest, was understood to pronounce the word complacent, which was spelled correctly by a member of the Brown party. It transpired, however, that the pronouncer had in his eye the word "compaisant," which, instead of pronouncing "*com*-plazant," accenting the first sylable, he gave out, "com-*pa*-sient. This, we believe, was the only fault that was found on the score of pronunciation.

The contest netted a handsome sum for the poor.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

On Thursday evening there will be a spelling contest at the First Christian church, corner of Montgomery avenue and Arch street, Allegheny. The captains are Prof. Stowell and Rev. King. Proceeds to go to the poor.

SPRINGFIELD AND O'HARA SCHOOLS.

The first of the series of spelling matches between the Springfield and O'Hara schools took place last evening, at the Fourth United Presbyterian church. Twenty pupils from the Grammar department of each school entered the contest. The contestants first wrote twenty-five words selected from Osgood's speller. Misses Martin and McFall pronouncing alternately. The officers of the evening were as follows: Messrs. George Larimer and W. R. Ford acted as monitors, Mr. J. P. Andrews as referee, and Messrs. Hamilton and Montgomery as Examining Committee.

The Springfield school was the winner in this part of the contest, Miss Dora Schantz making the highest per centage, 96. In the oral contest the O'Hara school was victorious, Miss Mary McCready proving herself the better speller.

The second match of the series takes place this evening, in which twenty Pittsburgh teachers, headed by Professors Vord and Andrews, will spell against the same number from Allegheny, headed by Professors McCullough and Maloney. The Allegheny Quartette is expected, and a good supper is certain.

THE PERRYSVILLE ROAD HOMICIDE.

William Murray on Trial for the Murder of Gottlieb Wahl—History of the Case—Testimony for the Prosecution, etc.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday, with Judges Ewing and White on the bench, for the purpose of taking up the case of William Murray and Frederick Meyers, charged with the murder of Gottlieb Wahl, on the Perryville road, in November last.

Messrs. W. D. Moore and W. C. Moreland appear for the defense, and Colonel Bayne and District Attorney Montooth for the prosecution.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

On the evening of the 11th of November last, as Gottlieb Wahl, a farmer, living in Ross township, was returning home from the Allegheny market in company with a tinker named Jacobs, he was attacked by two men near the point where the Butchers' Run road joins the Perrysville road, and seven or eight shots were fired, several of which lodged in the body of Mr. Wahl, wounding him fatally. Mr. Jacobs was almost simultaneously assaulted and struck on the head with the butt end of a revolver, when the approach of a buggy frightened the men, and they made their escape. Shortly after Mr. Wahl died, and two or three days subsequently two men answering the description given by Mr. Jacobs were arrested, and proved to be the defendants. A day later Meyers made a confession, stating that their purpose was robbery, and that he held the horse and Murray did the shooting. He had no idea that murder was to be committed, and was not concerned in it in any way excepting merely as a companion of Murray, without knowing his true object. Recently, however, Meyers repudiated his confession and said that he made it under the idea that he would be released, it appearing that he was not concerned in the deed. However, seeing his mistake, he now corrects himself and remains reticent, as Murray has ever been since his arrest.

THE PRISONERS

were brought in from jail, and took their seats in the box. When arraigned, they both plead not guilty, in the usual form. Murray is an Irishman, about thirty-five years of age, while Meyers is a German, and apparently a few years younger.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Previous to the arraignment, Judge Ewing expressed his belief that the recent legislative act, in speaking of the President Judge of the Court, meant the Judge who was detailed to hold the Court for the term, no matter whether or not he happened to be the President Judge of either of the Common Pleas Courts. The law required the presence of the President Judge in court, and the appearance of his name on the record but heretofore the President Judge of the Common Pleas Court had been the President Judge of the Oyer and Terminer. Under a recent act of Assembly, however, matters are changed, and the Judges of Common Pleas No. 1 have no jurisdiction over criminal matters, except during the terms for which they are detailed to hold Criminal Court.

Mr. Moore, who is junsitic for Murray, and who also appeared for Meyers, in the absence of W. C. Moreland, Esq., who was called away by the death of a relative, said that he had not seen the recent act of Assembly, and therefore, as a matter of precaution, put in a formal plea to the jurisdiction of the court, maintaining that it was improperly constituted. Messrs. Montooth and Bayne, for the Commonwealth, answered that the court was properly constituted, and the Court overruled the plea, sealing a bill of exceptions for defendants.

A SEVERANCE GRANTED.

On application for a severence, the Court said the defendants were entitled to separate trials, and granted the application, whereupon the Commonwealth, who preferred that the parties be tried together, elected to try Murray first.

Court then took a recess from twelve until half-past twelve o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

On the reassembling of the court, Mr. Moore, for the defense, made a motion to quash the array of jurors, inasmuch as the Sheriff's return to the *venire* merely said that the jurors were summoned to attend "a Court of Criminal Sessions," whereas there was no such court known in the county. Mr. Moore said he expected that the court would overrule it, nevertheless an observance of his duty required him to make it. The court did overrule the motion, and then the business of obtaining a jury was proceeded with.

THE JURY.

At half-past two o'clock the last juror was sworn. The panel is composed as follows:

David McGary, Dennis M. Rowen, H. G. Miller, W. B. Andrews, Joseph Mellor, Joseph Armstrong, Wm. Wilson, Wm. F. McBride, Conrad Zeigler, John Connor, Graham Scott and John Upperman.

THE COMMONWEALTH'S CASE.

Col. Bayne opened the case on the part of the Commonwealth, briefly reciting the circumstances of the murder, and announding to the jury that evidence would be produced to warrant the conviction of the prisoner of murder in the first degree.

TESTIMONY FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

The first witness called was George M. Jacobs, the clock repairer, who was in the wagon with Wahl at the time of the murder. He testified substantially as follows:

I am a repairer of clocks; knew Wahl for twenty-four years, when I first saw him here. He was married a short time after I first came here; the last time I saw him was November 12th, at Shaler's tavern; I saw him the day before that, a little after five o'clock; he wanted me to take a ride home with him; I got in the wagon; no one but me and him were in the wagon; we started out on the Perrysville road; when I got to Upperman's; he keeps a tavern; he wanted us to stop and get a glass of beer; we stopped and got it; we saw Mr. Upperman; he and his wife and three men were there. Before we went away, Wahl pulled out two pocket-books and said, "I have two pocket-books, but no money in them." I knew one of the men—a little German—but I didn't know the other. Then we went up to Dierstein's; I wanted to see Mr. Dierstein on business; then went to Mr. Schansenbaugh's, where we got off; Mr. Wahl gave the hostler some money and asked him to water the horse; he then bought some beer and cigars; Mr. Wahl paid for the beer and cigars; then I treated to the beer; we then went to Jake Born's, where I spent ten cents for two glasses of beer, we had about four glasses of beer altogether; it was about six o'clock when we left. Born's; we went up to the toll-gate; Wahl paid his toll there, and we went on; near the toll-gate, where the old road comes out, I saw two men standing, they were the prisoners, Murray and Meyers; I know them by name, &c., shown the witness and jury. It was after dark, but there was a little moonshine; I could see the men plainly; Meyers stepped out and caught the horse by the bridle; Murray came up to the wagon with two revolvers in his hands; he said "your money or your life;" he then shot right into the second shot hit Mr. Wahl; Murray then took a pocket-book from Mr. Wahl's pocket; after that he came to me and knocked me down twice; he said, "If you make any noises I will kill you, too." Murray and Meyers then ran away; I started for help; just then I saw some buggies coming up behind us; a man got into Mr. Wahl's wagon and drove it up to Shalers; Mr. Wahl was taken into the house; a doctor came, and many other people were there; I had a pistol with me; I carried it in my side of the wagon and struck me; he wanted to search my pocket; he asked me if I had a loaded pistol, and I told him I wished I had one; in resisting him I knocked his cap nearly off, and that is the way I saw his face plainly.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moore—The way I met Mr. Ahl on the day of the murder was, I was going from Dierstein's toward Allegheny city and Mr. Wahl was on the road; I was at that time looking for a wagon to put out to fix clocks near Mr. Wahl's; I was going to Voight's to fix a clock there; Mr. Wahl was going that way, and I got in his wagon; did not go past the road to Voight's. When I met Mr. Wahl he asked me to get in his wagon. He had been drinking, but he was not drunk; he was singing a song, and asked me to sing after I got in the wagon. The pistol which I had in my pocket that day I got out of a room which a friend of mine rented; my children played there, and I took it so they could not get at it; it was an old pistol, and was not loaded. When I saw the two men the evening of the murder, the moon was pretty high up; it was about twice the size of a sickle.

The Court.—Will the counsel get through with this witness in fifteen minutes? It is now five o'clock, and if the examination of the witness is to continue for some time, we had better adjourn.

Mr. Moore—Oh, no; we can't get through in fifteen minutes. This witness testified before the Coroner's jury and the Mayor, and it will take an hour to cross-examine him.

The court was then adjourned to half-past nine this morning.

CHEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD.

The English Classics.

Each book complete, well printed, good paper, will be sent to any reader of the COMMERCIAL, post paid, by return mail, at the following prices: Shakespeare, 90 cents; Byron, 50; Scott, 25; Goldsmith, 20; Burns, 25; Arabian Nights, 25; Milton, 25; Cowper, 25; Wordsworth, 25; Moore, 25. Inclose the money in a letter to HAZZARD & SON, Booksellers and Publishers, Monongahela City, Pa. Each book contains the entire poems of the author named, illustrated by portraits, and index complete, without abridgement, being the cheapest books ever printed. ws*

THOMAS MCBRIDE and William Edwards, charged with the larceny of a lot of lead pipe, etc., on oath of Charles McGovern, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy yesterday, and in default of bail were committed for trial.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

An Important Point Settled—The Company to Enter Upon the Hospital Grounds—Terms of the Agreement—The Iron Bridge Over the Tracks at the Outer Depot, Etc., Etc.

The long-pending negotiations between the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, were brought to a satisfactory conclusion, on Monday night, during a conference held at the Monongahela House, Colonel Thomas A. Scott, President, George B. Roberts, First Vice President, John H. Hampton, Esq., Solicitor, and others, representing the company, while General James K. Moorhead and others appeared on behalf of the managers of the hospital. As many of our readers know, the hospital grounds are situated in the Twelfth ward, near the outer depot, and front some eight hundred feet on the southerly line of the railroad tracks. A strip of this ground, averaging in width about one hundred feet, and adjoining the railroad, is low and marshy, and not of much value to the hospital, while the entire grounds with this exception, occupy the sloping hillside leading up to the Thirteenth ward. The company have very much desired to obtain the use of this strip, as their track room at this point is quite limited. The managers of the Hospital have been willing to accommodate the company, but as the land was originally donated for hospital purposes there were legal or technical difficulties in the way, which had to be overcome. How these were finally settled we are not informed, nor is it material, since both parties have come to a satisfactory conclusion. The terms contemplate the payment, by the company, to the hospital, of $4,000 per annum—quite a handsome annuity, and one which will very materially assist that worthy charity. The company also bind themselves to build a retaining wall, of cut stone, along the entire front of the hospital grounds—the wall to be about eight feet high. This will be a fine improvement; and, besides saving the ground from sliding, will cut off all access from the railroad, and prevent trespassing, which has been a constant source of annoyance. The building of this wall, eight feet high and eight hundred feet long, will cost the company a round sum.

THE BRIDGE AT THE OUTER DEPOT.

The settlement of the question in regard to the use of a portion of the hospital ground, will greatly facilitate the building of the iron bridge over the railroad track at this point, giving an outlet from the "hill" wards to the lower portions of the city. This bridge is to be located about midway between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, and will have a carriage way thirty feet wide, with two foot passage ways on each side. Its construction is provided for in the contract between the city and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as embodied in the ordinance passed by Councils in 1871. The bridge will take the travel from Jones and Brereton avenues, and convey it across the tracks, to Sassafras alley, and to the end of Liberty avenue and the railroad. Sassafras alley is to be widened to fifty feet, and the travel will pass either down to Twenty-eighth or up to Twenty-ninth street, and thence into Liberty avenue.

The fifth clause of the second section of said ordinance provides that the railroad company shall construct Sassafras alley, from Twenty-eighth to Thirtieth streets, to the width of fifty feet, by adding twenty-six feet upon the northerly side, as now located; and upon the completion and dedication by the city, the company is to grade and pave the same to such gradient and elevation as may be necessary to reach the level of an iron bridge to be constructed by the company, to extend from a point on Sassafras alley about midway between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, to the southerly line of property owned by the company.

This bridge will be situated between the upper "round house" and Armstrong's coke works, and will cross the tracks at the western corner of the hospital grounds. Jones avenue, leading southwestwardly, and Brereton avenue, leading southeastwardly through the hospital property, unite here, and thus afford communication between the upper wards and the older portion of the city. The construction of this bridge, and the widening, grading, etc., necessary to be done, will cost the railroad company about $100,000; and it is the intention to proceed with the work as soon as the weather permits.

Those who are familiar with the situation can judge whether this large outlay is wholly for the benefit of the railroad company, as has been claimed by those who favored the ordinance annulling the contract between the company and the city. It must be plain to every candid mind that the company have very much desired to obtain the use of this strip, as their track room at this point is quite limited. The managers of the Hospital have been willing to accommodate the company, but as the land was originally donated for hospital purposes there were legal or technical difficulties in the way, which had to be overcome. How these were finally settled we are not informed, nor is it material, since both parties have come to a satisfactory conclusion. The terms contemplate the payment, by the company, to the hospital, of $4,000 per annum—quite a handsome annuity, and one which will very materially assist that worthy charity. The company also bind themselves to build a retaining wall, of cut stone, along the entire front of the hospital grounds—the wall to be about eight feet high. This will be a fine improvement; and, besides saving the ground from sliding, will cut off all access from the railroad, and prevent trespassing, which has been a constant source of annoyance. The building of this wall, eight feet high and eight hundred feet long, will cost the company a round sum.

STEAM BOILER INSPECTION.

Semi-Annual Report of Inspector Russell.

Following is a copy of the report of the County Steam Boiler Inspector, Wm. E. Russell, Esq., just transmitted to the Governor:

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY BOILER INSPECTOR, No. 171 SECOND AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, March 12, 1875.

To His Excellency, John F. Hartranft, Governor State of Pennsylvania:

Conforming to the requirements of the law governing this office, I have the honor herewith to present the semi-annual report of the number of boilers inspected, etc., for the six months ending March 1, 1875:

Number of steam boilers inspected, 741; number of safety valves adjusted, 449; number of steam gauges tested, 406; number of boilers condemned, 21; number of boilers in bad condition and repaired, 63; number of boilers without steam gauges, 23; number of boilers overheated through negligence in not keeping a sufficient quantity of water in them, 21; number of insufficient feeding apparatus for supplying boilers with water, 2; number of safety valves condemned, being too small for amount of heating surface, 6.

THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF REPAIRS.

Number of new sheets or plates, 107; number of new mud drums or stand pipes, 14; number of boiler heads braced, 28; number of mud drums repaired, 11; number of flues repaired, 10; number of new boiler heads, 7; number of heads repaired, 2; number of new steam drum heads, 3; number of steam drum heads braced, 4.

One steam boiler explosion occurred during the past six months, the report of which was submitted to you at the time of the occurrence.

FINANCIAL.

Receipts of office	$2,223 00
Expenditures of office—	
Equipments (hydraulic pump)	$ 63 45
Furnishing office	75 45
Stationery	46 90
Advertising removal	10 00
Expense in pursuance of duty—hauling pump, car fare, etc	163 93
Office rent, six months at $250	125 00
Clerk's salary	167 00
Assistant Inspector's salary	533 98
Balance in favor of office	998 83
	$2,223 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.
WM. E. RUSSELL,
Inspector.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A WATER pipe on Long alley, Third ward Allegheny, burst last evening.

ANOTHER meeting of Waring Brothers' creditors will be held to-day, when, it is stated, a proposition will be made.

REV. W. J. REID, pastor of the Seventh Avenue United Presbyterian Church, is a juror in the Common Pleas Court No. 2.

THOS. MCCLAY, charged with the larceny of a gold watch, on Monday, in Manchester, was yesterday committed for trial by the Mayor.

A MAN was knocked down and robbed of a gold watch yesterday morning, shortly after midnight, on Stockton avenue, Allegheny.

A TRAMP who had occupied quarters in the Allegheny lock-up during Monday night, was discovered, yesterday morning, to have the small-pox.

JOHN NEWELL, after a hearing before the Mayor, on a charge of keeping a gambling house, has been held in the sum of $2,000 bail to answer at court.

THREE special cars, crowded with passengers bound for the Pittsburgh Methodist Episcopal Conference to be held at Allentown, left the city yesterday.

THE Chicago papers report that the Coroner's jury in the case of Mr. Fred. J. Hauch, late of this city, deceased, returned a verdict of death by suicide with hydrocyanic acid.

LIBERTY street merchants complain of depredations by thieves. Yesterday a roll of leather, worth $40, was carried away from the door of the establishment of Wm. Moore's Sons.

RUMOR, seemingly well authenticated, has it that Senator Scott will, at an early day, move to Pittsburgh and make that city his permanent home. So says the Philadelphia *Times*.

PERHAPS the best answer ever given to the question, what should our youth study, was that made by William Penn, in writing to his wife in relation to the education of his children: "Give them learning, but let it be useful learning."

A THREE-YEAR-OLD Alleghenian recently asked her parent to show her "the jack-in-box." The puzzled sire was relieved from his quandary by the little one pointing to an illustrated copy of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

LITTLE East Liberty girl to her mother, who is turning over the leaves of a book. "Tant you find it, mamma?" "No, my child. "Why don't you look at the *finding place*, in the *first end* of the book?" Mamma takes little girls advice.

THE twenty-third stated meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute will commence on Friday evening next, at the Williamsburg Presbyterian church. The opening session will be held at Ralston school hall, Penn avenue, on Saturday, 20th.

A QUARRELSOME couple up town were, the other day, discussing the subject of polygamy and monogamy, when the husband said: "My dear, what kind of a stone do you think they will give me when I die?" "Brimstone, my love," was the affectionate reply.

AN INFORMATION for larceny has been lodged against A. W. Morrison, late express agent, at East Liberty. The defendant is still in the station house, will have a hearing on the two charges, embezzlement and larceny, before the Mayor on Saturday.

THERE is small-pox at the Workhouse. A prisoner was removed from that institution yesterday, and came down to Allegheny, when it was ascertained that he was suffering from that disease. He was promptly conveyed to the pest house at Claremont.

JOHN CURRAN, Patrick McGee and John Golden had a hearing yesterday before the Mayor in regard to the shooting affair that occurred on Penn avenue, on Sunday morning. Curran was held to bail in $1,000 to answer a charge of feiomlous assault and battery, while the other two were discharged.

A MAN walked up to Weighmaster McNulty, of Allegheny, last evening, and handed to that gentleman a note which set forth that the bearer had been shot in the leg, and desired him to a hospital. McNulty immediately got away from the stranger. It was subsequently learned that a wag had put the thing up on McNulty.

THE congregation of the First Presbyterian church, Steubenville, on last Saturday almost unanimously refused to acquiesce in the request of the pastor, Rev. T. A. McCurdy, for a dissolution of the pastoral relation existing between them, that he might accept a call to the First Presbyterian church of Wooster, Ohio.

DETECTIVE CLARK, of Allegheny, yesterday arrested Thomas Lynch, on Fifth avenue, this city, charged with robbing the house of Charles Machesney, on Rebecca street, several weeks ago, of jewelry and clothing valued at $300. The warrant was issued before Alderman Gripp. A lady's gold watch was found on the prisoner, which is supposed to have been stolen.

THE twentieth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces, will be held at Richmond, Virginia, May 26-30, 1875. All Young Men's Christian Associations, established under the rules of the general conventions to representation, are earnestly requested to send delegates.

A REPRESENTATIVE of this office will be in attendance at the Pittsburgh Methodist Episcopal Conference, in Allentown, and our readers can look for comprehensive reports of the proceedings. Some six hundred commutation tickets have been ordered, in addition to the one hundred clerical tickets, so that the gathering will be a very large and influential one.

DEPUTY SHERIFF CHARLTON, of Washington county, yesterday brought to the Western Penitentiary Hall and John McKelvy, the jury found for the defendants.

Thomas Nelson vs. P. & T. Collins; action to recover on estimates for building a tunnel, etc. Verdict for plaintiff, $45.

John H. Bitler vs. Conrad Schaad. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $263 52.

Wm. Wilson vs. Alex. Simpson. Action on a promissory note. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Davis vs. Hubbard; Dickey vs. Cooper; Holmes vs. Drew; Coleman *et al.* vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway; Long vs. McKee *et al.*; Mechanics Savings Bank vs. Barker *et al.*; Barkley vs. Tobias; Carothers vs. Brown *et al.*; Head vs. O'Hara *et al.*; Hubley vs. City of Allegheny; Frazier vs. same; Riddell vs. same; Logan vs. same; Benny, Jr., vs. Stevenson, Sons & Co.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

John Huckestine vs. Robert Young; an action of assumpsit for a bill of materials furnished and work done. On trial before Judge White.

Michael Hameral vs. J. N. Shaffer, reported yesterday. Verdict for plaintiff for $189 75.

Robert Finan and James Phillips, partners as Finan & Phillips, vs. Michael Davis; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $142 79.

Finan & Phillips vs. James Ritchie; an action similar to the above. Verdict for defendant.

The case of Alexander Scott vs. Mitchell Graver is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

City of Allegheny vs. Richardson; Cluley vs. Phillips, (2;) Land vs. Hunter; Mills vs. Jamison, (3;) Mills vs. Jamison *et al.*; Renshaw vs. McKain *et al.*; Gallagher, Trustee, vs. Dollar Savings Bank; Conley, (2;) McCord *et al.*, vs. Bothwell *et al.*

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Wm. Dorah and Fred. Jaye were acquitted of a charge of malicious mischief, and the prosecutor, S. M. Brinton, was directed to pay the costs.

LADIES, as a general rule, imagine that care in putting away furs is all that is required. They think that they can wrap them when and where they please, provided they expend a few pence for camphor when they lay them aside. This idea should be corrected. More harm is done to furs by wearing them a week after the weather has become warm, than during the whole cold season. When they are put aside they should be brushed the right way with a soft brush, an old linen handkerchief folded smoothly over them, and a piece of gum camphor kept in the box at all time, to keep away moths.

STATE OF TRADE.

Reports from Leading Cities—Pittsburgh Trade Quiet—Iron Quotations Unchanged—Coal Trade Dull—Petroleum Firm—Provisions Steady—Grain Dull—Groceries Unchanged.

PITTSBURGH, March 16, 1875.

The following reports of the condition of trade in leading cities are furnished by R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency:

NEW YORK, March 16.—Money 6 per cent. Sterling exchange 480½ for sixty days. Gold 112½. Governments dull and steady. Railroad bonds dull and heavy. Stocks dull and lower. Pacific Mail 34½; Western Union 89½; Erie 21½; Lake Shore 84½; Illinois Central 107½; Pittsburgh 85; Rock Island 107½; Northwestern 72½; Northwestern preferred 85½; St. Paul 31½; St. Paul preferred 57½; Ohio and Mississippi 28½; Wabash 39½; Missouri Pacific 97½; Hannibal and St. Joseph 30½; Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred 40½; Michigan Central 107½; New York Central 124½; Reading 104½; Canton Company 57½; Cumberland preferred 30½; Quicksilver 31½; Quicksilver preferred 45½; Western Union 89½; Adams Express 98½; American Express 57½; United States Express 70½; Wells, Fargo & Co. 98½; Tennessee 6's 71½; Virginia 6's 71½; Missouri 6's 97½; Louisiana 6's 70½; Louisiana levees 70½; Louisiana new 52½; North Carolina 6's 31½; North Carolina new 20½; South Carolina 6's 40½; South Carolina new 6's 20½; Alabama 5's 100½; Alabama 8's 106½; Georgia 6's 85